IOHAN-AMOS COMENIVS.
MORAVVS A°. ÆTAT 50: 1642.
T. Cross sculpsit

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Joh. Amos Comenii

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

Hoc est,

Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo Rerum, & in vitâ Actionum Pictura & Nomenclatura.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS'S Visible WORLD.

OR,

A *Picture* and *Nomenclature* of all the chief Things that are in the World; and of Mens Employments therein.

A Work newly written by the Author in Latine, and High-Dutch (being one of his last *Essays*, and the most suitable to Childrens capacities of any that he hath hitherto made) and translated into English,

By CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.
For the use of young Latine-Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

LONDON,
Printed for *Charles Mearne*, his Majesties Bookseller at the Kings Arms at *Charing-Cross*, 1685.

The Author's *PREFACE* to the *READER.*

INstruction is the means to expel Rudeneſs; *with which young wits ought to be well furniſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the Teaching be* 1. True, 2. Full, 3. Clear, *and* 4. Solid.

1. *It will be* true, *if nothing be taught but ſuch as are beneficial to ones life; leſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards: We know not unneceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.*

2. *It will be* full, *if the mind be poliſhed for Wiſdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of Living. This will be that* Grace *of ones life,* to be Wiſe, to Act, to Speak.

3. 4. *It will be* clear, *and by that firm and* ſolid, *if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed; but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hand.*

The ground of this buſineſs is, that Senſual objects be rightly preſented to the ſenſes, *for fear they may not be received. I ſay, and ſay it again aloud, that this laſt is the foundation of all the reſt: Becauſe,* We can neither act nor ſpeak wiſely, unleſs we firſt rightly underſtand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to ſpeak. Now there is nothing in the underſtanding, which was not before in the ſenſe. And therefore to exerciſe the ſenſes well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to

lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in ones course of life. *Which because it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that are to be learned, are offered to Scholars without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of Teaching and Learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.*

See here then a new help for Schools, A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World and of mens actions in their way of living! *Which, that you good Masters, may not be loth to run over with your Scholars; I will tell you, in short, what good you may expect from it.*

It is a little Book, *as you see, of no great bulk; yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language:* full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things

I. The Pictures *are the Representations of all visible things (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the* Janua Latinæ Linguæ; *and with that fulness, that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.*

II. The Nomenclatures, *are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general Term.*

III. The Descriptions *are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture; so expressed by their own proper terms, as the same Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, alwayes sheweth what things belong one to another.*

Which such Book, and in such a Dress, may (I hope) serve,

I. To

I. To entise witty Children to it, *that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but daintyer. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights. And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that Scarcrows may be taken away out of wisedomes Gardens.*

II. This same little Book will serve to stir up the Attention, which is to be fastened upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more; *which is also a great matter. For the Senses (being the main guides of Child-hood, because therein the* Mind *doth not as yet raise up it self to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own Objects; and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither, out of a wearines of themselves: But when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This Book then will do a good piece of service in taking (especially flickering) Wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.*

III. Whence a third good will follow; that Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the Prime things that are in the world, by sport and merry pastime. *In a word, this Book will serve for the more pleasing using of* the Vestibulum, *and* Janua Linguarum, *for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth*

three other good things of it ſelf.

I. *Firſt* it will afford a Device for learning to read, more eaſily then hitherto; *eſpecially having* a Symbolical Alphabet *ſet before it, to wit, the Characters of the ſeveral Letters, with the* Image *of that creature, whoſe voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young A b c-Scholar, will eaſily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being ſtrengthened by uſe can readily afford all things. And then, having looked over* a Table of the chief Syllables *alſo (which yet was not thought neceſſary to be added to this Book,) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inſcriptions ſet over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing Pictured, ſuggeſting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted,* without uſing any ordinary tedious ſpelling, that moſt troubleſome torture of wits, *which may wholly be avoided by this* Method. *For the often reading over the Book, by thoſe larger Deſcriptions of things, and which are ſet after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.*

II. *The ſame Book* being uſed in Engliſh, in Engliſh Schools, will ſerve for the perfect learning of the whole Engliſh tongue, and that from the bottome; *becauſe by the after ſaid Deſcriptions of things the Words and Phraſes of the whole language are found ſet orderly in their own places. And a ſhort Engliſh Grammer might be added at the end, clearly reſol-*

reſolving the Speech already underſtood into its parts, ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joyned together under certain Rules.

III. *Thence a new benefit cometh, that* that very Engliſh Tranſlation, may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latine tongue: *as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole Book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word over againſt it, and the Book is in all things the ſame, only in two* Idioms, *as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo ſome Obſervations and Advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the uſe of the Latine tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe* the firſt tasks of Learners ought to be little and ſingle, *we have filled this firſt Book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our underſtanding about things. If a more perfect Deſcription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found ſome where elſe; whither there will now be an eaſie paſſage by this our little* Encyclopædia *of things ſubject to the ſenſes. Something remaineth to be ſaid, touching the more cheerful uſe of this Book.*

I. *Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themſelves withal as they pleaſe, with the ſight of the Pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to School.*

Then

II. *Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called; so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot shew.*

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but also *in themselves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils,* &c.

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will; nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: First, thus to quicken the attention also toward the things and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another: And lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any things here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all, to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as, Colours, Relishes, &c. *which cannot here be Pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met with al at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.*

Thus at the last, this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: Let us come to the thing it self.

The

The Translator, to all judicious, and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused) many of *the Books of* this wel-deserving Author, Mr. *John Commenius*; which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a Language, have been translated in several Countries out of Latine into their own native Tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that, *they are indeed of singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such, as have already got a smattering in Latine) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they have not formerly read, or so well observed: But to young Children* (whom we have chiefly to instruct, as those that are ignorant altogether of most things, and words,) *they prove rather a more toyl and burden, than a delight, and furtherance.*

For, *to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is, to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude and variety* (and thereby to become discouraged) *than to care to treasure them up*, in hopes to gain more knowledg of what they mean.

He hath therfore in some of his later works seemd to move retrograde, & striven to come nearer to the reach of tender wits, & in this present Book, he hath (according to my judgment,) descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, & proceeded (as Nature it self doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the senses wel, by *presenting* their *objects* to them, and then to fasten upon the Intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, & linking them one to another by a rational discourse. Whereas indeed, We generally missing this way, do teach Children, as we do Parrots, to speak

they

they know not what; nay, which is worse, we, *taking the Way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the first, do puzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secundary intentions, which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean.* And this I guess to be the reason, why many great persons do resolve sometimes not to put a Child to School, till he be at least eleven, or twelve years of age; presuming that he, having then taken notice of most things, wil sooner get the knowledg of the words which are applyed to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanour of such children for the most part, have taught many Parents to be hasty enough to send their own to School, if not, that they may learn, yet (at least) that they may be kept out of harms way; and yet if they do not profit, for the time they have been at School, (no respect at all being had of their years) the Master shal be sure enough to bear the blame

So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a child's capacity of 6 or 7 years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar schools to learn the Latine tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present, I know no better help to forward his young Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author, in the Germane and Latine Tongues.

What profitable use may be made thereof, respecting chiefly that his own Country and Language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare: leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion, and liberty, to use it, or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a Child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to School to learn Latine, I would have him together with his *Accidence* to be provided of this Book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his *Accidence*) be thus exercised:

I. Let him *look over the Pictures with their general Titles or Inscriptions*, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them

them, & to tell its name either in English, or Latine. By this means he shall have the Method of the Book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledg of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere in their real forms.

II. Let him *read the Descriptions at large*, first in English, and afterwards in Latine, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withal, let him take notice of the Figures inserted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English, or Latine. Thus, he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in *Orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us; partly because our English-Schools think that children should learn it at the Latine, & our Latine-Schools suppose they have already learn'd it at the English; partly, because our Common Grammar is too much defective in this Part, and Scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from Schools to the Universities, and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latine, or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Trades-men, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their Bills, and Shop-books.

III. Then let him *get the Titles and Descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do by reason of those impressions, which the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also *learn*, 1. *To Construe*, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latine and English. 2. *To parse*, according to the Rules, which (I presume by this time) he hath learned in the first part of the Accidence; where I would have him, *tell what Part of Speech any word is, and then what Accidents belong to it*; but especially to *decline the Nouns, and Conjugate the Verbs* according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his Accidence. As for *the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Preterperfect-tenses and Supines of Verbs, or those of Concordance and Construction in the*

latter

latter part of the Accidence, *I would not have a Childe much troubled with them, till* by the help of this Book *he can perfectly practise* ſo much of *Etymology*, as concerns the firſt part of his Accidence only. For that, and this Book together, being thorowly learn'd by at leaſt thrice going them over, will much prepare children to go cheerfully forward in their Grāmar, and School-Authors; eſpecially, if whilſt they are imployed herein, they be taught alſo to write a fair, and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wiſh could have been remedied in this Tranſlation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch, doth expreſs many things in reference to that Country & Speech, which cannot without alteration of ſome Pictures, as well as words, be expreſſed in ours: for *the Symbolical Alphabet* is fitted for German children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latine, our Engliſh propriety of ſpeech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behoov thoſe Maſters that intend to make uſe of this Book, to conſtrue it *verbatim* to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themſelves, after they be once acquainted with the firſt words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I obſerve to have been formerly much *deſired* by ſome experienced Teachers, and I my ſelf had ſome years ſince (whil'ſt my own child lived) begun the like, having found it moſt agreeable to the beſt-witted *children*, who *are moſt taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, becauſe by them the knowledge of things, which they ſeem to repreſent* (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) *are moſt eaſily conveyed to their underſtanding*: But for as much as the work is now done, (though in ſome things not ſo compleatly, as it were to be wiſhed) I rejoyce in the uſe of it, & deſiſt in my own undertakings, for the preſent. And becauſe *any good thing is the better, being the more communicated*; I have herein imitated a Child, who is forward to impart to others, what himſelf hath well liked. You then that have the care of little children, do not too much trouble their thoughts, & clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harſh in getting, and fluid in retaining; becauſe indeed to them they ſignifie nothing, but a meer ſwimming notion of a general

term,

term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend also particulars: but by this or the like Subsidiarie, inform them, first with some knowledge of things, & words wherewith to express them; and then their Rules of speaking will be better understood, and more firmly kept in mind. Else, how should a Child conceive, what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latine word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is, which is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule? For Rules, consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended, touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this subject, it being *the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that so we may apply our selves to their reach: But I leave the observation hereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledg of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt, our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit, make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the Throne of Gods heavenly Grace, and remain while I live,

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour wilingly in the same Profession with you,

From my School, in *Lothbury*, London, *Jan.* 25 1658. CHARLES HOOLE.

N. B. *Those heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till they be learned, and a Child be* better able to understand them

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward. *ſometimes an* eminent School-Maſter in LONDON, *touching a Work of this Nature; in his* Gate to Sciences, *Chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the uſe of Images, or Repreſentations is great*: If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information there-from would be quickned, and ſurer. But ſo we cannot do, though we muſt do what we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beaſts, Fiſh, Fowls, &c. they would ſtand us in great ſtead.* For, *Pictures are the moſt intelligible Books, that Children can look upon. They come cloſeſt to Nature*; nay, *ſaith* Scaliger, *Art exceeds her.*

There is lately come out of the Preſs, a fourth *Edition* Corrected and *Inlarged*, Of the eaſie *Entrance* to the Latine Tongue: Written by Mr. *Charles Hoole*, containing

1. The Rudiments of Grammar, with the Examination of the *Accidence*.
2. *A* Vocabulary of common words, Engliſh and Latine:
3. Sundry and ſhort Examples, appliable to the Rules of Concordance, and Conſtruction.
4. Collections out of the loweſt School-Authors.
5. More Elegant Expreſſions for Children.
6. The firſt Principles of Chriſtianity. Which may be had bound altogether, or ſeverally, as directed in the Preface.

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

A

World of Things

OBVIOUS to the *SENSES*

Drawn in Pictures.

I

Invitation. *Invitatio.*

The Maſter, and the Boy.

Magiſter & Puer.

M. COme Boy learn to be wiſe.

M. VEni, puer! diſce Sapere.

P. What doth this mean, To be wiſe.

P. Quid hoc eſt, *Sapere?*

M. To underſtand rightly, to do rightly, and to ſpeak out rightly, all that are neceſſary.

M. Omnia, quæ *neceſſaria ſunt*, rectè *intelligere*, rectè *agere*, rectè *eloqui.*

P. Who will teach me this?

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. I, by Gods help.

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. How?

P. Quomodo?

M. I will guide thee thorowall,
I will shew thée all,
I will name thée all.

M. Ducam te, per omnia.
Ostendam tibi omnia.
Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. Séé, here I am; lead mée, in the name of God,

P. En adsum; duc me, in nomine DET.

M. Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain sounds, of which mans speech consisteth; which living Creatures know how to make, and thy tongue knoweth how to imitate, and thy hand can picture out.

M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus constat *Sermo* humanus; quos, *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.

Afterwards wée will go into the world, and we will view all things.

Postea ibimus in *Mundum*, & spectabimus omnia.

Here thou hast a lively & vocal Alphabet

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hic.

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Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hic.

Cornix cornicatur. *a.* A a
The Crow cryeth.

Agnus bälat. *be be* B b
The Lamb bleateth.

Cicada ſtridet. *ci ci* C c
The graſhopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit. *du du* D d
The Whooppoo ſaith.

Infans ejulat. *e e* E e
The Infant cryeth.

Ventus flat. *fi fi* F f
The Wind bloweth.

Anſer gingrit. *ga ga* G g
The Goose gaggleth.

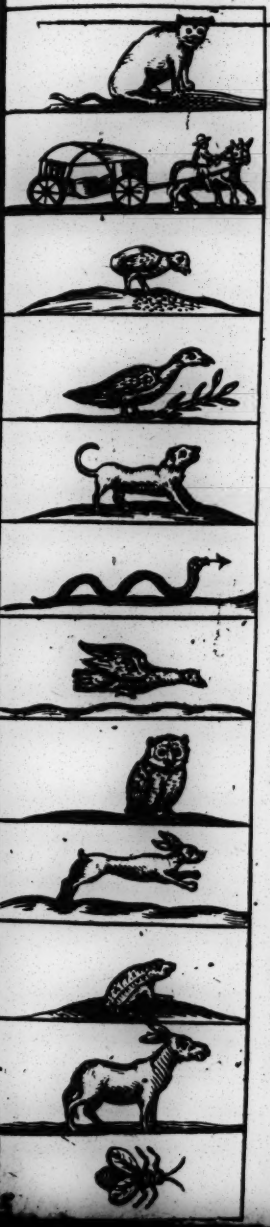
Os halat. *hah hah* H h
The mouth breatheth out.

Mus mintrit. *i i* I i
The Mouſe chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit. *kha kha* K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus ululat. *u'u ulu* L
The Woolf howleth.

Urſus murmurat. O.
mum mum
The Bear grumbleth. M.



Felis clamat. *nau nau* N n
The Cat cryeth.

Aurign clamat. *o o o* O o
The Carter cryeth.

Pullus pipit. *pi pi* P p
The Chicken peepeth.

Cuculus cuculat. *kuk ku* Q q
The Cuckow ſingeth cuckow.

Canis ringitur. *err* R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens ſibilat. *ſi* S s
The Serpent hiſſeth.

Graculus clamat. *tac tac* T t
The Jay cryeth.

Bubo ululat. *u u* U u
The Owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit. *va* W w
The Hare ſqueaketh.

Rana coaxat. *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

Aſinus rudit. *y y y* Y y
The Aſſe brayeth.

Tabanus dicit. *ds ds* Z z
The Breeze or Horſe flie ſaith.

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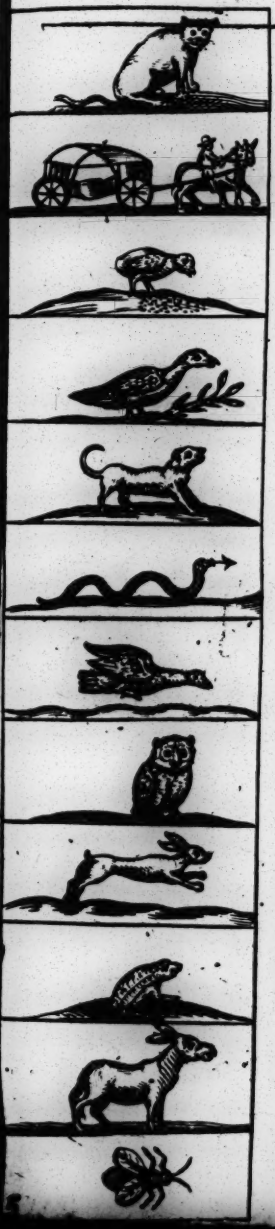
Os halat. *hah hah* H h
The mouth breatheth out.

Mus mintrit. *i i* I i
The Mouſe chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit. *kha kha* K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus ululat. *u'u u'u* L
The Woolf howleth.

Urſus murmurat. O.
mum mum
The Bear grumbleth. M.



Felis clamat. *nau nau* N n
The Cat cryeth.

Aurigo clamat. *o o o* O o
The Carter cryeth.

Pullus pipit. *pi pi* P p
The Chicken peepeth.

Cuculus cuculat. *kuk ku* Q q
The Cuckow ſingeth cuckow.

Canis ringitur. *err* R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens ſibilat. *ſi* S s
The Serpent hiſſeth.

Graculus clamat. *tac tac* T t
The Jay cryeth.

Bubo ululat. *u u* Ll u
The Owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit. *va* Ww
The Hare ſqueaketh.

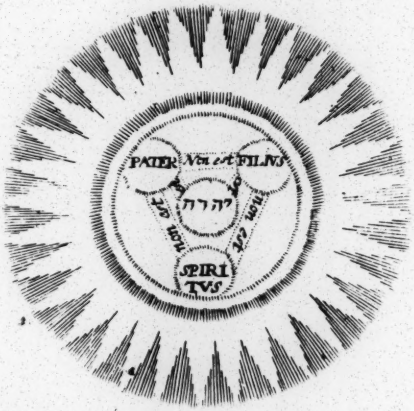
Rana coaxat. *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

Aſinus rudit. *y y y* Y y
The Aſſe brayeth.

Tabanus dicit. *ds ds* Z z
The Breeze or Horſe flie ſaith.

II

God, *Deus.*



2

GOD is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting,

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence Spiritual, and One.

In his Personality, Three.

In his will,

DEUS est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum,

Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum

Essentiâ Spiritualis & Unus.

Hypostasi, Trinus.

Voluntate,

Holy,
Juſt,
Merciful,
and true.
In his power,
very great.
In his goodneſs,
very good.
In his wiſdom,
unmeaſurable.
A light
inacceſſible;
and yet all
in all:
Every where,
and no where:

The chiefeſt Good,
and the onely unexhaufted fountain of all good things:

As the creator,
ſo the Governor,
and Preſerver of all things, which we call the world.

Sanctus,
Juſtus,
Clemens,
verax,
Potentiâ,
Maximus.
Bonitate,
Optimus.
Sapientiâ,
immenſus!
Lux
inacceſſa;
& tamen
Omnia in omnibus:
Ubique,
& nullibi:

Summum *bonum*,
& bonorum omnium
Fons, ſolus,
& inexhauſtus.

Omnium Rerum
quas vocamus,
mundum,
ut *Creator*,
ita *Gubernator*
& *Conſervator*.

XIII.

Mundus.

3

The World.

Cælum

The Heaven 1.
hath Fire,
and Stars.

The Clouds 2.
hang
in the Air.
Birds 3.
flie
under the Clouds.
Fiſhes 4.
ſwim
in the VVater.
The Earth
hath Hills 5.
VVoods 6.
Fields 7.
Beaſts 8.
And Men 9.

Thus,
the greateſt
Bodies
of the World,
the four Elements,
are full of their own
Inhabitants.

Cœlum 1.
habet *Ignem*,
& *Stellas*.

Nubes 2.
pendent
in *Aëre*.
Aves 3.
volant
ſub Nubibus.
Piſces 4.
natant
in *Aqua*
Terra
habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6.
Campos, 7.
Animalia, 8.
Homines, 9.

Ita,
ſunt plena
Habitatoribus ſuis
quatuor *Elementa*,
Mundi
maxima
Corpora.

IV.

Cœlum.

4

The Heaven.

The Heaven 1.
is wheeled about,
an dencompaſſeth
the Earth 2.
ſtanding in
the middle.

The Sun 3.
whereſoever it is
ſhineth perpetually,
howſoever-dark.

Clouds 4.
may take it from us;
and by its rayes 5.
it cauſeth light;
and the light, Day.

On the other ſide
over againſt it, is
Darkneſs 6.
and thence Night.

In the Night,
ſhineth the Moon 7.
and the Stars 8.
gliſter, and twinckle.

In the Evening 9.
is Twilight,
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day,

Cœlum 1.
rotatur,
& ambit,
Terram 2.
ſtantem in medio,

Sol 3.
ubi ubi eſt,
fulget perpetuò,
ut ut
Nubila 4.
eum à nobis eripiant;
facíque ſuis *Radiis* 5.
Lucem;
Lux *Diem*.

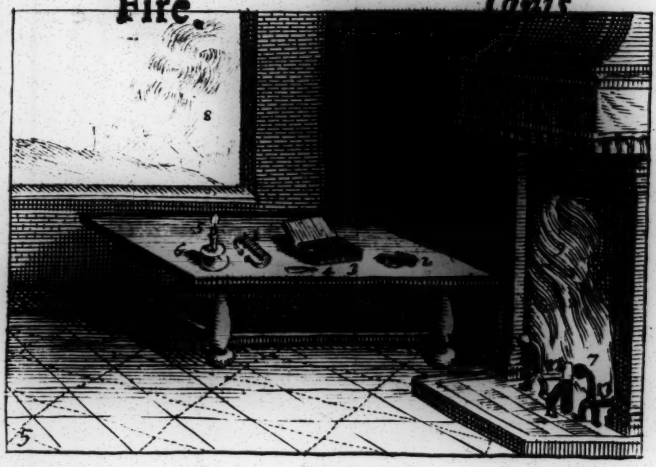
Ex oppoſito,
ſunt *Tenebræ* 6.
inde *Nox*.

Nocte,
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ* 8.
micant, ſcintillant.

Veſperi 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum*:
Manè *Aurora* 10.
& *Diluculum*.

V.

Fire. *Ignis*



The Fire gloweth, burneth, and conſumeth to aſhes.

A Spark of it, ſtruck out of a Flint 1. (or Fireſtone) 2. by means of a Steel 1. and taken by Tinder in a Tinder-box 3. lighteth a Match 4. and after that a Candle 5, or a Stick, 6. and cauſeth a Flame 7.

Ignis ardet, urit, cremat.

Ejus *Scintilla*, ope *Chalybis* 1. è *Silice* (*Pyrite*) 2. eliſa, & in *Suſcitabulo* 3. à *Fomite* excepta, *Sulphuratum* 4.

& inde *Candelam* 5. vel *Lignum* 6. accendit, & *Flammam* 7. excitat

or Blaze, 8,
which
catcheth hold
of the houses.
Smoak, 9.
aſcendeth therefrom
which
ſticking to the
Chimney 10.
turneth into Soot.

Of a Fire-brand,
(or burning ſtick,)
is made a
Brand 11.
(or quenched
ſtick)
Of a hot-Coal
(red-hot piece
of a fire-brand)
is made a Coal 12.
(or a dead
ſinder.)
That
which remaineth,
is at laſt
Aſhes 13.
and Embers
(or hot Aſhes.)

vel *Incendium* 8.
quod
ædificia
corripit.
Fumus 9.
inde aſcendit,
qui,
adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem*.

Ex *Torre*,
(ligno
ardente,)
fit *Titio* 11.
(lignum
extinctum)
Ex *Pruna*
(candente
torris particula)
fit *Carbo* 12.
(*particula*
mortua.)
Tandem,
quod
remanet,
eſt *Cinis* 13.
& *Favillæ*
(cinis ardens.)

VI.

Aër.

The Air.

A cool Air 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind 2.
bloweth strongly.
A Storm 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind 4.
turneth it self in a
round compass.
A wind under-
ground 5.
causeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake, causeth gapings of the Earth, (and falls of Houses.) 6.

Aura 1.
spirat leniter.
Ventus 2.
flat validé.
Procellæ 3.
sternit arbores.
Turbo 4.
se agit in gyrum.

Ventus
subterraneus 5.
excitat
Terræ-motum;
Terræ-motus
facit
Lares (ruinas.) 6.

VII.

Aqua.

The Water.

The Water springeth out of a Fountain, 1. floweth downwards in a Brook, 2. runneth in a beck, 3. standeth in a Pond, 4. glideth in the Stream, 5. is whirled about in a Whirl-pit, 6. and causeth Fenns 7.

The River hath Banks. 8.

The Sea maketh Shores 9. Bayes, 10. Capes 11. Islands 12. Almost-Islands 13. Necks of Land 14. Straights, 15. and hath in it Rocks. 16.

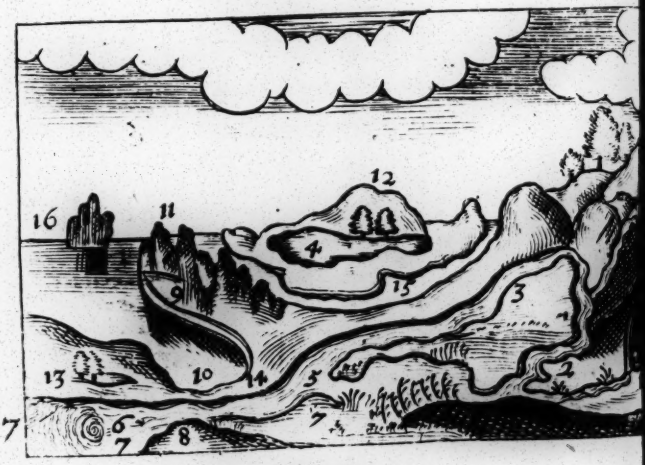
Aqua
scatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
defluit
in *Torrente*, 2.
manat
in *Rivo*, 3.
stat
in *Stagno*, 4.
fluit
in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
facit
Paludes 7.

Flumen habet *Ripas*. 8.

Mare facit
Littora, 9.
Sinus, 10.
Promontoria, 11.
Insulas, 12.
Peninsulas, 13.
Isthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet
Scopulos, 16.

VII.

Aqua.



The Water.

The Water
ſpringeth
out of a Fountain, 1.
flowеth downwards in
a Brook, 2.
runneth
in a beck, 3.
ſtandeth
in a Pond, 4.
glideth
in the Stream, 5.
is whirled about in a
Whirl-pit, 6.
and cauſeth
Fenns 7.

The River
hath
Banks. 8.

The Sea
maketh
Shores 9.
Bayes, 10.
Capes 11.
Iſlands 12.
Almoſt-Iſlands 13.
Necks of Land 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it
Rocks. 16.

Aqua
ſcatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
defluit
in *Torrente*, 2.
manat
in *Rivo*, 3.
ſtat
in *Stagno*, 4.
fluit
in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
facit
Paludes 7.

Flumen
habet
Ripas. 8.

Mare
facit
Littora, 9.
Sinus, 10.
Promontoria, 11.
Inſulas, 12.
Peninſulas, 13.
Iſthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet
Scopulos, 16.

VIII.

The Clouds. *Nubes:*

8

A Vapour 1. **aſcendeth from the** water.

From it a Cloud 2. **is made, and** a white Miſt 3. **neer the Earth.**

Rain 4. **and** a ſmall ſhower **diſtilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop:**

Ex *aqua* aſcendit *Vapor*. 1.

Inde fit *Nubes* 2. & propè terram *Nebula*. 3.

E *Nube* guttatim ſtillat *Pluvia* 4. & *Imber*.

Which
being frozen,
is Hail ; 5.
half-frozen,
is Snow ; 6.
being warm
is Mel-dew.
In a Rainy-Cloud
set over against the
Sun, the Rain-bow 7.
appeareth.
A drop
falleth into the
water, maketh
a Bubble, 8.
many Bubbles
make
Froth, 9.
Frozen water,
is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,
a white-Frost.
Thunder
is made of a Brimstone-
like-vapour,
which
breaking out of a cloud
with Lightning, 11.
thundereth and stri-
keth with lightning.

Quæ,
gelata,
Grando ; 5.
semigelata,
Nix ; 6.
calefacta,
Rubigo est.
In nube pluviosa,
Soli oppositæ,
apparet
Iris. 7.
Gutta,
incidens in aquam,
facit
Bullam ; 8.
multæ Bullæ
faciunt
Spumam. 9.
Aqua congelata,
Glacies ; 10.
Ros congelatus,
Pruina dicitur.
Ex
vapore sulphureo
fit *Tonitru*,
quod,
erumpens è nube
cum *Fulgure*, 11.
tonat
& fulminat.

IX.

Terra.

The Earth.

In the Earth	In *Terra*
are	ſunt
high Mountains, 1.	*Montes* alti, 1.
Deep Valleys, 2.	*Valles* 2. profundæ,
Hills Rising, 3.	*Colles* 3. elevati,
Hollow Caves, 4.	*Speluncæ* 4. cavæ,
Plain Fields, 5.	*Campi* 5. plani,
Shady Woods, 6.	*Sylvæ* 6. opacæ.

X.

Terræ-Fœtus.

The Fruits of the Earth.

A Meadow 1. yieldeth Grass, with Flowers and Herbs which being cut down, are made Hay 2.

A Field 3. yieldeth Corn, and Pot-hearbs. 4.

Mushroms 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Mirtyl-trees, &c.
Come up in woods.

Metals,
Stones,
and Minerals grow under the Earth.

Pratum 1.
fert
Gramina,
cum *Floribus*
& *Herbis*;
quæ
desecta,
fiunt *Fœnum* 2.

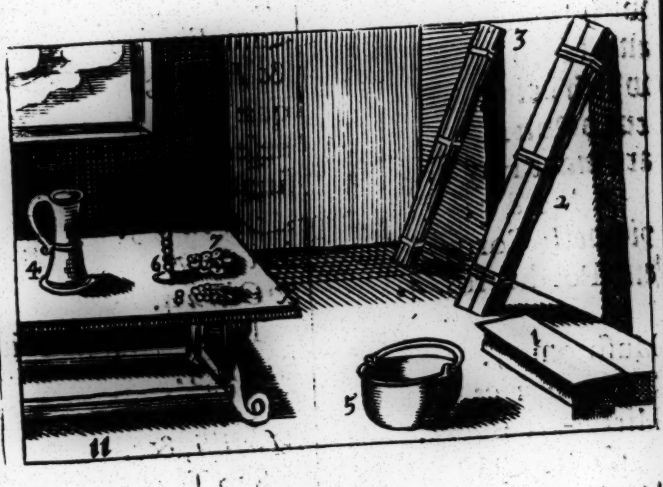
Arvum 3.
fert *Fruges*
& *Olera* 4.

In *Sylvis* proveniunt
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c.

Sub Terra
nascuntur
Metalla,
Lapides,
Mineralia.

XI.

Metalla.



Metals.

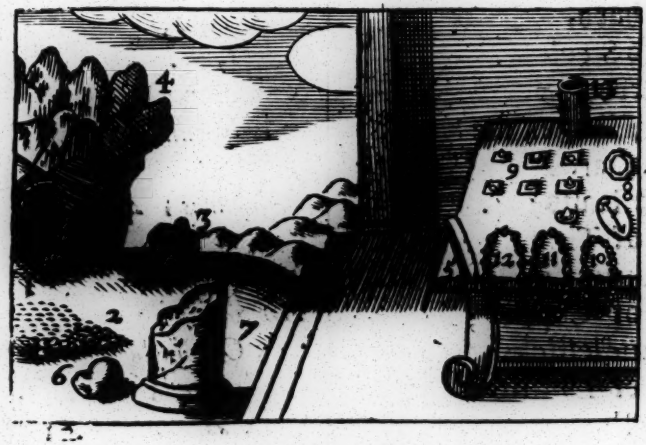
Lead 1.
is ſoft and heavy.
Iron. 2.
is hard,
and Steel 3.
harder.
They make
Tankards
(or Kans) 4.
of Tinn;
Kettles 5.
of Copper;
Candleſticks 6.
of Lattin;
Dollers 7.
of Silver;
Ducates
and Crown-
pieces 8.
of Gold;
Quick-ſilver,
is alwayes liquid,
and eateth thorow
Metals.

Plumbum 1.
eſt molle & grave.
Ferrum 2.
eſt durum,
Calybs, 3.
& durior
E *Stanno*,
faciunt
Cantharos; 4.
e *Cupro*,
Ahena; 5.
ex *Orichalco*,
Candelabra; 6.
ex *Argento*,
Thaleros; 7.
ex *Auro*,
Scutatos,
(Ducatos)
& *Coronatos*. 8.
Argentum vivum,
ſemper liquet,
& metalla
corrodit.

Lapides

XII.

Stones. *Lapides.*



Sand 1.
and Gravel 2.
is Stone broken
into bits.
A great Stone 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.
A whet-ſtone 5.
A Flint, 6.

Arena 1.
& *Sabulum* 2.
eſt comminutus
Lapis.
Saxum 3.
eſt pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5
Silex, 6.

Marmor

A Marble 7. &c.
are ordinary
ſtones.

A Load-ſtone 8.
drawes Iron to it.

Jewels 9
are clear ſtones, as,
The Diamond white,

The Rubie red,
The Saphire blew,
The Emerald green,
The Jacinth yellow,
&c. And they glitter
being cut in faſhion of
the nayls of ones hand

Pearls,
and Unions 10.
grow in Shell-fiſh,

Corals, 11
in a Sea-ſhrub.

Amber 12.
is gathered from the
Sea.

Glaſs, 13.
is like Cry-
ſtal.

Marmor, 7. &c.
ſunt lapides obſcuri.

Magnes 8.
adtrahit ferrum.

Gemmæ 9.
ſunt lapilli pellucidi, ut,
Adamas candidus,

Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
& micant
angulati.

Margaritæ
& *Uniones* 10.
creſcunt
in conchis;

Corallia 11.
in Marinâ arbuſculâ.

Succinum 12.
colligitur
e mari.

Vitrum 13.
ſimile eſt
Cryſtallo.

XII.

A Tree. *Arbor.*

A Plant 1. **groweth from a** Seed.

A Plant weareth to a Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, **to a** Tree, 3.

The Root 4. **beareth up the Tree.**

E *Semine* procreſcit *Planta*, 1.

Planta, abit in *Fruticem*, 2.

Frutex in *Arborem*, 3.

Arborem ſuſtentat *Radix* 4.

E Radice

The Body or Stem 5.
riseth from the
Root.
The Stem
divideth it self
into Boughs 6.
and green-branches 7.
made of
leaves 8.
The top 9.
is in the height.
The Stock 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log 11.
is the body fel'd down,
without boughs,
having
Bark
and Rinde 12.
Bait and
Heart 13.
Bird-lime 14.
growth upon the
boughs, which also
sweat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

E Radice
surgit
Stirps (*Stemma.*) 5.
Stirps
se dividit
in *Ramos* 6,
& *Frondes*, 7.
factas
ex *Foliis* 8.
Cacumen 9.
in summo est.
Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus
Caudex, 11.
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis:
habens
Corticem
& *Librum*, 12.
pulpam
& *medullam*, 13.
Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur:
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.
sudant.

XIV.

Fruits of Trees. *Fructus Arborum.*

Fruits that have no ſhells are pulled from fruit-bearing trees.

The Apple 1. is round.

The Pear 2. and Fig 3. are ſomewhat long.

The Cherry 4. hangeth by a long ſtart.

The Plumb 5. and Peach 6.

Poma ab arboribus fructiferis decerpuntur.

Malum 1. eſt rotundum.

Pyrum 2. & *Ficus* 3. ſunt oblonga.

Ceraſum 4. pendet longo *Pediculo*;

Prunum 5. & *Perſicum* 6.

by

by a ſhorter ;
The *M*ulbury 7.
by a very ſhort one.
The Wall-nut 8.
the Haſel-nut 9.
and Cheſt-nut 10.
are wrapt in a
Husk
and a Shell.
Barren Trees
are 11.
The Firr,
the Elder,
the Birch,
the Cypreſs,
the Beech,
the Ivy,
the Sallow,
the Linde tree, &c.
But the moſt of them
affording ſhade.
But the Juniper 12.
and Bay-tree 13.
yield
Berries.
The Pine 14.
Pine-Apples.
The Oak 15.
Acorns
and Galls.

breviori ;
Morum 7.
breviſſimo.
Nux jaglans 8.
Avellana 9.
& *Caſtanea* 10.
involuta ſunt
Cortici
& *Putamini*.
Steriles arbores
ſunt 11
Abies,
Alnus,
Betula,
Cupreſſus,
Fagus
Fraxinus,
Salix,
Tilia, &c.
ſed pleraque
umbriferæ.
At *Juniperus* 12.
& *Laurus* 13.
ferunt
Baccas.
Pinus 14.
Strobilos.
Quercus 15.
Glandes
& *Gallas*.

Flowers

XV.

Flowers. *Flores.*

The most noted amongst the Flowers,
In the beginning of the Spring are the
Violet 1.
the Crow-tree 2.
the Daffadil 3.
When the Lillies
white and yellow 4.
and blew 5.
and the
Rose 6.
and Clove-gillow-flowers 7. &c.

Inter Flores,
notissimi,
Primo Vere,

Viola 1.
Hyacinthus 2.
Narcissus 3.
Tum *Lilia,*
alba, & *lutea* 4.
& *cærulea* 5.
Tandem
Rosa, 6.
Caryophyllum, 7.
&c.

Of these
Garlands 8.
and Nose-gays 9.
are tyed round with
twigs.

There are also
sweet herbs added 10.
as, Marjorum,
Flower-gentle,
Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary,
Hyssop,
Spike,
Basil,
Sage,
Mints, &c.

Amongst Field-flow-
ers 11.
the most noted are,
the May-lilie,
the Ground-Ivy,
the Blew-bottle,
Chamomel, &c.

And amongst herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood,
Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.

The Tulip 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no smel.

Ex his vientur
Serta 8.
& *Serviæ.* 9.

Adduntur
etiam
Herbæ odoratæ 10.
ut, *Amaracus*,
Amaranthus,
Ruta,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus (Libanotis.)
Hyssopus,
Nardus,
Ocymum,
Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter Campestres,
11.
notissimi sunt, Flores:
Lilium convallium,
Chamædrys,
Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.
& Herbæ:
Cytisus (Trifolium)
Absinthium,
Acetosa,
Urtica, &c.

Tulipa 12.
Florum decus est,
sed odoris expers.

XVI.

Olera.

Pot-Herbs.

Pot-herbs grow in Gardens, as, Lettice 1. Colewort 2. Onions 3. Garlick 4. Gourd 5. The Parſnep 6. The Turnep 7. The Rhadiſh 8. Horſe-Rhadiſh 9. Perſelie 10. Cucumbers 11. and Pompions 12.

In Hortis naſcnntur Olera, ut, *Lactuca* 1. *Braſsica* 2. *Cepæ* 3. *Allium* 4. *Cucurbita* 5. *Siser* 6. *Rapa* 7. *Raphanus minor* 8. *Raphanus major* 9. *Petroſelinum* 10. *Cucumeres* 11. *Pepones* 12.

XVII.

Fruges.

Corn.

Some Corn,
grow upon a
Straw,
parted by knots,
as, Wheat, 1.
Rie, 2.
Barley, 3.
in which the Ear
hath awnes, or else it is
without awnes, and it
nourisheth the Corns
in the Husk.

Some,
in stead of an Ear,
have a rizom
(or plume) conteining
the Corns by bunches,
as, Oates, 4.
Millit, 5.
Turkey-wheat, 6.

Pulse
have Cods,
which include the
corns in two shales,
as, Peaſe, 7.
Beans, 8.
Vetches, 9.
and those that are lesse
than those, Lentils and
Urles (or Tares.)

Frumenta,
quædam creſcunt
ſuper *culmum,*
diſtinctum *geniculis,*
ut, *Triticum,* 1.
Siligo, 2.
Hordeum; 3.
in quibus *Spica,*
habet Ariſtas,
aut eſt mutica,
fovetq; *grana*
in gluma.

Quædam,
pro Spicâ,
habent *Paniculam,*
continentem grana
faſciatim,
ut, *Avena,* 4.
Milium, 5.
Frumentum Saraceni-
cum, 6.

Legumina
habent *Siliquas,*
quæ grana
includunt *valvulis,*
ut, *Piſum,* 7.
Faba, 8.
Vicia, 9.
&, his minora,
Lentes
& *Cicera.*

XVIII.

Frutices.

Shrubs.

A Plant
being greater, and
harder than an Herb,
is called a Shrub
such as are;
In Banks
and ponds,
the Rush, 1.
the Bul-rush, 2.
or Cask without-knots,
bearing Cats tails,
and the Reed, 3.
which is knotty and
hollow within.
Elsewhere, 4.
the Rose,
the Bastard-Corinths,
the Elder,
the Juniper.
Also the Vine 5.
which putteth
forth branches 6.
and these, tendrels 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and bunches
of grapes 9.
on the stalk,
whereof hang grapes,
which contain Grape-
stones.

Planta,
major herba
& durior,
dicitur *Frutex*:
ut sunt,
In ripis
& stagnis,
Juncus, 1.
enodis *Scirpus*
[Canna] 2.
ferens *Typhos*,
& nodosa
intusque cava
Arundo, 3.
Alibi, 4.
Rosa,
Ribes,
Sambucus,
Juniperus.
Item *Vitis*, 5.
quæ emittit
Palmites 6.
& hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
ac *Racemos*, 9.
quorum *Scapo*
pendent *Uvæ*,
continentes
Acinos.

XIX.

Animalia.

& Primum

Aves.

Living-Creatures,
and first-Birds.

A living Creature,
liveth, perceiveth,
moveth it self;
is born, dieth;
is nourished,
and groweth; standeth,
or sitteth, or lyeth,
or goeth.

A Bird, (er, 1.
(here the Kings-Fish-
making her nest
in the Sea)
is covered with
Feathers, 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.
hath two pinions, 4.
and as many Feet, 5.
A tail, 6.
and a bill, 7.
The-Shee, 8.
layeth Eggs, 10.
in a Nest, 9.
and sitting upon them,
hatcheth
young-ones, 11.
An Egg is covered
with a Shell 12.
under which is
the White, 14.
in this the Yolk 13.

Animal,
vivit, sentit,
movet se;
nascitur, moritur;
nutritur,
& crescit; stat,
aut sedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur.
Avis,
(hic *Halcyon*, 1.
in mari
nidulans,)
tegitur
Plumis, 2.
volat *Pennis*, 3.
habet duas *Alas*, 4.
totidem *Pedes*, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& *Rostrum*, 7.
Famella, 8.
in *Nido* 9.,
ponit *Ova*, 10.
iisque incubans,
excludit
Pullos, 11.
Ovum
tegitur *Testa*, 12.
sub qua est
Albumen, 14.
in hoc *Vitellus*, 13.

XX.

Aves Domeſticæ.

Tame Fowl.

The

The Cock 1.
(which croweth
in a morning)
hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurrs; 3.
being gelded, he is
called a Capon:
and is crammed
in a Coop, 4.

A Hen, 5.
scrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corns,
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up
in a Pigeon-house, 7.)
& the Turkey-Cock, 8.
with his Turky-Hen. 9.

The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his feathers.

The Stork, 11.
buildeth her nest on the
top of the House.

The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(or Flittermouse)
use to flie about
Houses.

Gallus 1.
(qui manè cantat)

habet *Cristam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*; 3.
castratus,
dicitur *Capo*,
& saginatur
in *Ornithotrophio*, 4.

Gallina, 5.
ruspatur *fimetum*,
& colligit grana:
sicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur
in *Columbario*; 7.)
& *Gallo-pavus*, 8.
cum sua *Meleagride*. 9.

Formosus *Pavo*, 10.
pennis superbit.

Ciconia, 11.
in tecto nidificat.

Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Vespertilio*, 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa
Domus.

XXI.

Oscines.

Singing-Birds.

Luscinia

The Nightingal, 1.
singeth
the sweetliest of all.
The Lark, 2.
singeth,
as she flyeth in the air;
The Quail, 3.
sitting on the ground;
Others, (Trées, 4.
on the boughs of
as, the Canary-bird,
The Chaffinch,
The Goldfinch,
The Siskin,
The Linnet,
The little Titmouse,
The Wood-wall,
The Robin-red-breast,
The hedge sparrow, &c.
The party-coloured
Parret, 5.
The Black-bird, 6.
The Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie,
and the Jay,
learn
to frame Mens
Words:
A great many
are wont to be shut
in Cages, 8.

Luscinia (Philomela 1.)
cantat
suavissimè omnium.
Alauda, 2
cantillat,
volitans in aere;
Coturnix, 3.
humi sedens;
Cæteræ,
in ramis arborum, 4.
ut: *Luteola* peregrina,
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus*,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.

Psittacus, 5. discolor,
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*
& *Monedula*,
discunt
humanas voces
forma e.
Pleræque,
solent includi
Caveis. 8.

Aves

XXII.

Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

Birds that haunt the Fields, and Woods.

The Ostrich 1.
is the greatest Bird.
The Wren 2.
is the least.
The Owl 3.
the most despicable.
The Whoophoo 4.
the most nasty,
for it eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradice 5.
is very rare.
The Pheasant 6.
the Bustard 7.
the deaf wild Peacock 8.
the Moor-Hen 9.
the Partridge 10.
the VVood-cock 11.
and the Thrush 12.
are accounted dainties.
Amongst the rest,
the best are the watchful Crane 13.
the mournful Turtle 14.
the Cuckow 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight,
the Jay,
the Crow, &c. 16.

Struthio 1.
est ales maximus;
Regulus 2. (Trochilus)
minimus;
Noctua 3.
despicatissimus;
Upupa 4.
sordidissimus, (bus;
vescitur enim stercori-
Manucodiata 5
rarissimus.
Phasianus 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.
Tetrao 8. surdus,
Attagen 9.
Perdix 10.
Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.
in deliciis habentur.
Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt:
Grus 13. pervigil,
Turtur 14. gemens,
Cuculus 15.
Palumbes,
Picus,
Garrulus,
Cornix, &c. 16.

XXII.

Aves Rapaces.

Ravenous Birds.

The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.

The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon
Carrion.

The Kite, 4.
purſueth
Chickens.

The Falcon, 5.

The Hobbie, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.
catch at little Birds.

The Gerfalcon, 8.
Pigeons,
and greater Birds.

Aquila, 1.
Rex avium,
Solem intuetur.

Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.
paſcuntur
morticinis [cadaveri-
(bus.]

Milvus, 4.
inſectatur
pullos gallinaceos.

Falco, 5.

Niſus, 6.
& *Accipiter*, 7.
captant aviculas;

Aſtur, 8.
Columbas,
& Aves majores.

XXIV.

Aves Aquatica.

Water Fowl.

The white Swan, 1.
The Gooſe, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
ſwim up and down.

Olor 1. candidus,
Anſer, 2.
& *Anas*, 3.
natant.

The Cormorant, 4.
diveth.

Mergus, 4.
ſe mergit.

Add to theſe
the water-Hen,
and the Pelecan, &c. 10.

His adde
Fulicam,
Pelecanum, &c. 10.

The Oſprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards
uſe to catch fiſh;
but the Heron, 7.
ſtanding on the
Banks.

Halicatus 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes;

ſed *Ardea* 7.
ſtans in ripis,
captant piſces.

The Bittern, 8.
putteth his Bill
into the water,
and belloweth like
an Ox.

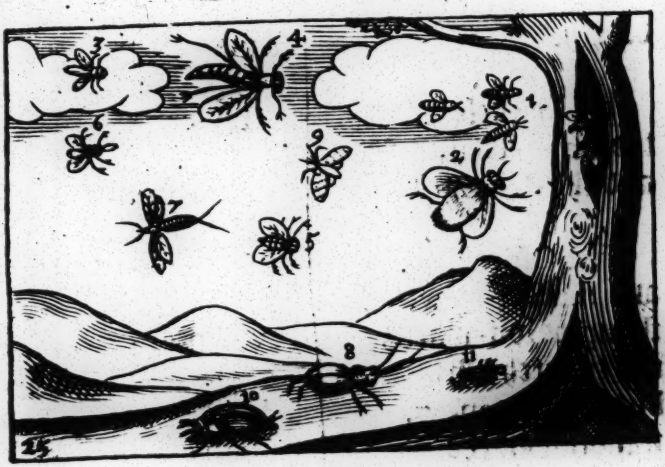
Butio, 8.
roſtrum aquæ inſerit,
& ut bos mugit.

The Water-wagtail 9.
waggeth the tail.

Motacilla 9.
motat caudam.

XXV.

Inſecta volantia.



Flying-vermin.

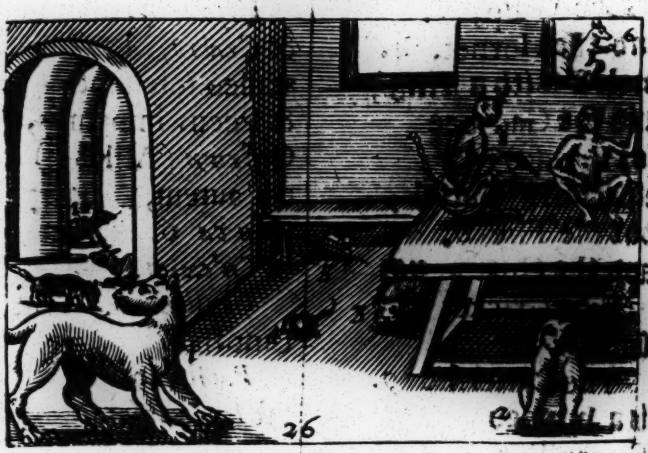
The Bee 1.
maketh Honey.
which the
Drone 2. devoureth.
The Wasp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
molest with a sting;
and the Gad-bee
(or Breese) 5.
especially Cattel;
but the Flie 6.
and the Gnat 7. us.
The Cricket 8.
singeth.
The Butterflie 9.
is a winged
Caterpiller.
The Beetle 10.
covereth her wings
with Cases.
The Glow-worm 11.
shineth by night.

Apis 1.
facit Mel,
quod depascit
Fucus, 2.
Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
aculeo infestant:
& Pecus imprimis,
Oestrum (Asilus;) 5.
nos autem,
Musca 6.
& *Culex* 7.
Gryllus 8.
cantillat.
Papilio 9.
est *Eruca* alata.

Scarabeus 10.
tegit alas
Vaginis. (tis) 11.
Cicindela [Lampy-
noctu nitet.

XXVI.

Quadrupedia:
& Primum
Domeſtica.



Four-Footed-Beaſts,
and firſt thoſe about the Houſe.

The Dog 1.
with the Whelp 2.
is the keeper of
the House.

The Cat 3.
riddeth the House
of Mice; 4.
which also a
Mouse-trap, 5. doth.

The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.

The Dormouse, 9.
and other
greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weesel,
The Martin,
and the Ferret,
trouble the House.

Canis 1.
cum *Catello*, 2.
est custos Domus.

Felis (Catus) 3.
domum purgat
a *Muribus*; 4.
quod etiam facit
Muscipula. 5.

Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
domi habentur
delectamento.

Glis, 9.
& cæteri
Mures majores, 10.
ut, *Mustela*,
Martes,
Viverra,
domum infestant.

XXVII.

Pecora.

Heard Cattel.

The Bull 1.
the Cow 2.
and the Calf 3.
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Wea-
the Ewe 5. (ther 4.
and the Lamb 6.
bear wool.
The Hee-goat,
the Gelt-goat 7.
with the Shee-goat 8.
and Kid 9.
have
ſhag-hair and beards.
The Hog, the Sow 10.
and the Pigs 11.
have briſtles,
but not horns;
but cloven-feet too,
as thoſe other
have.

Taurus 1.
Vacca 2.
& *Vitulus* 3.
pilis teguntur.
Aries (Vervex) 4.
Ovis 5.
cum *Agno* 6.
Lanam geſtant.

Hirces (Capur) 7.
cum *Capra* 8.
& *Hœdo* 9.
habent
Villos & *arunces*
Porcus (Scrofa) 10.
cum *Porcellis* 11.
habent *Setas*,
at non *Cornua*;
ſed etiam
Ungulas bi-ſulcas,
ut illa.

Jumen-

XXVIII.

Jumenta.

Labouring Beasts.

The Aſs 1.
and the Mule 2.
carry
burdens;
The Horſe 3.
(which a
Mane 4.
graceth) carrieth us.
The Camel 5.
carrieth the merchant
with his Wares.
The Elephant 6.
draweth his meat to
him with his Trunk 7.
He hath two Teeth 8.
ſtanding out, and is
able to carry full thir-
ty men.

Aſinus 1.
& *Mulus* 2.
geſtant
Onera;
Equus 3.
(quem ornat
Juba 4.)
nos ipſos;
Camelus 5.
geſtat mercatorem
cum mercibus ſuis.
Elephas (Barus) 6.
pabulum adtrahit
Probiſcide 7.
Dentes duos 8.
habet prominentes,
& portare poteſt
etiam triginta Viros.

XXIX.

Feræ Pecudes.

Wilde Cattel.

The Buff 1.
and the Buffel 2.
are wilde Bulls.

The Elke 3.
being bigger then an
horse (whose back
is impenetrable)
hath
knaggy horns;
as also the Hart 4.

But the Roe 5.
and the Hind-Calf al-
most none;

The Stone-buck 6.
huge great ones;

The Wilde-goat 7.
hath very little ones,
by which she hangeth
her self on a Rock.

The Unicorn 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious-one

The Boar 9.
assaileth one with his
tushes.

The Hare 10.
is fearful.

The Cony 11.
diggeth the Earth;
As also the Mole 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Urus 1.
& *Bubalus* 2.
sunt feri boves.

Alces,
major equo,
(cujus tergus
est impenetrabilis)
habet
ramosa cornua;
ut & *Cervus* 4.

Sed *Capra* 5.
cum *Hinnulo*,
ferè nulla;

Capricornus 6.
prægrandia;

Rupicapra 7.
minuta,
quibus se
ad rupem suspendit;

Monoceros 8.
unum,
sed pretiosum.

Aper 9.
dentibus grassatur.

Lepus 10.
pavet.

Cuniculus 11.
terram perfodit;
ut & *Talpa* 12.
quæ grumos facit.

XXX.

Feræ Bestiæ.

Wilde Beasts.

Wilde Beasts
have sharp Paws
and teeth, and are
flesh-eaters.

As the Lyon 1.
the King of four-footed
beasts, having a main,
with the Lioness;

The spotted
Panther 2.

The Tygre 3.
the cruellest of all;

The shaggy
Bear 4.

The ravenous
Wolf 5.

The quicksighted
Ounce 6.

The tayled
Fox 7.
the craftiest of all.

The Hedge-hog 8.
is prickly.

The Badger 9.
delighteth in holes.

Bestiæ
habent acutos Ungues
& dentes, suntque
carnivoræ.

Ut, *Leo*, 1.
Rex Quadrupedum,
jubatus,
cum *Leæna*;

Maculosus
Pardus (Panthera) 2.

Tygris 3.
immanissima omnium;

Villosus
Ursus 4.

Rapax
Lupus 5.
visu pollens.

Lynx 6.

Caudata
Vulpes 7.
omnium astutissima.

Erinaceus 8.
est aculeatus.

Meles 9.
latebris gaudet.

Serpentes

XXXI.

Serpentes & Reptilia.

Serpents and creeping things.

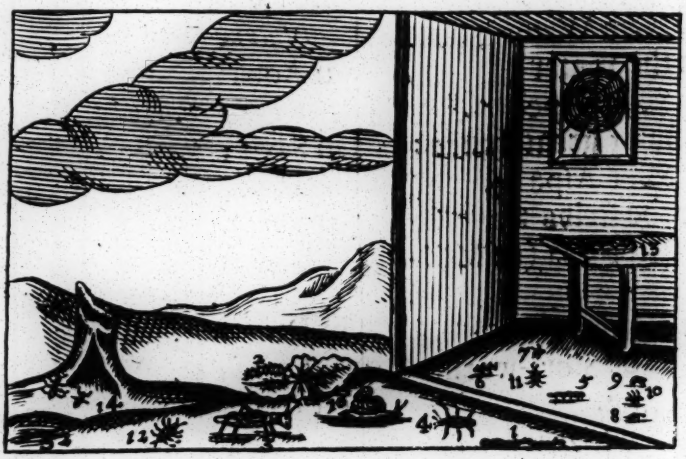
Snakes crèep by winding themselves;
The Adder 1.
in the wood:
The Water-Snake 2.
in the water;
The Viper 3.
among great stones;
The Aspe 4.
in the fields;
The Boa (or Mill-Snake 5.)
in Houses.
The Slow-worm 6.
is blind.
The Lizzard 7.
and the Salamander 8.
(that liveth long in the fire) have feet.
The Dragon 9.
a winged Serpent killeth with his breath;
The Basilisk 10.
with his eyes,
and the Scorpion 11.
with his poysonous tayl kills.

Angues,
repuntſinuando ſe
Coluber 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aqua;
Vipera 3.
in Saxis;
Aſpis 4.
in Campis;

Boa 5.
in Domibus.
Cœcilia 6.
eſt cœca.
Lacerta 7.
& *Salamandra* 8.
(in igne vivax)
Pedes habent.
Draco 9.
Serpens alatus, necat
halitu;
Baſiliſcus 10.
Oculis;
Scorpius 11.
venenata cauda,
necat.

XXXII.

Crawling Vermin, *Insecta repentia.*



Worms
gnaw things;
The Earth-worm 1.
the earth;
The Caterpiller 2.
the Plant;
The Grashopper 3.
the Fruits;
The Mite 4.
the Corn;

Vermes
res rodunt:
Lumbricus, 1.
terram;
Eruca 2.
plantam;
Cicada 3.
fruges;
Curculio 4.
frumenta;

The

The Timber-worm 5.
Wood;
The Moth 6.
a garment;
The Book-worm 7.
a Book;
Maggots 8.
Flesh and Cheese.
Hand-worms
the hair.
The skipping Flea 9.
the Lowse 10.
and the stinking
Wall-louse 11.
bite us.
The Tike 12.
is a blood sucker.
The Silk-worm 13.
maketh silk.
The Pismire 14.
is painful.
The Spider 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,
nets for Flies.
The Snail 16.
carrieth about her
shell-horn.

Teredo (cossus) 5.
ligna;
Tinea 6.
Vestem.
Blatta 7.
Librum.
Termites 8.
carnem & caseum.
Acari,
Capillum.
Saltans *Pulex* 9.
Pediculus 10.

fœtens *Cimex* 11.
nos mordent.
Ricinus 12.
sanguisugus est.
Bombyx 13.
facit sericum.
Formica 14.
est laborioſa.
Aranea 15.
texit araneum,
muscis retia.
Coclea 16.
testam circumfert.

XXXIII.

Amphibia.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

Creatures that live by Land and by Water, are,

The Crocodile 1. a cruel and preying Beast of the River Nilus;

The Castor or Beaver 2 having fet like a Gooſes to ſwim, and a ſcaly tayl;

The Otter 3.

the croaking Frog 4. with the Toad.

The Tortoiſe 5. covered above and beneath with ſhells, as with a Target.

In terra & aqua viventia ſunt,

Crocodilus 1. immanis & prædatrix beſtia *Nili* fluminis;

Caſtor (Fiber) 2. habens pedes anſerinos ad natandum, & caudam ſquameam;

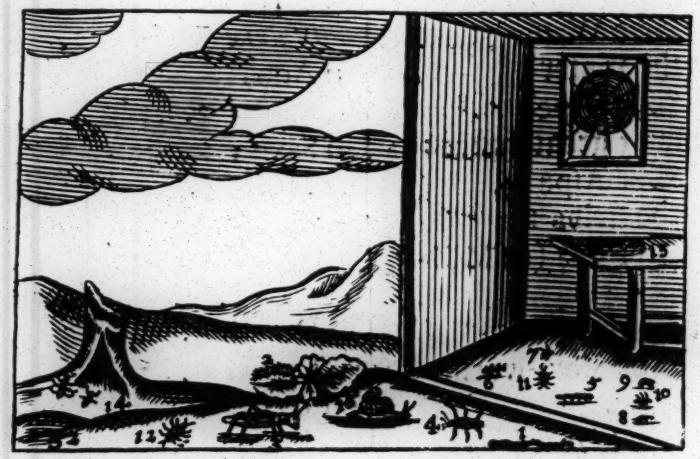
Lutra 3.

& coaxans *Rana* 4. cum *Bufone*,

Teſtudo 5. ſupra & infra teſtis, ceu ſcuto, operta.

XXXII.

Crawling Vermin, *Inſecta repentia.*



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The Earth-worm 1.
the earth;
The Caterpiller 2.
the Plant;
The Graſhopper 3.
the Fruits;
The Mite 4.
the Corn;

Vermes
res rodunt:
Lumbricus, 1.
terram;
Eruca 2.
plantam;
Cicada 3.
fruges;
Curculio 4.
frumenta;

The

The Timber-worm 5.
Wood;
The Moth 6.
a garment;
The Book-worm 7.
a Book;
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Flesh and Cheese.
Hand-worms
the hair.
The skipping Flea 9.
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and the stinking
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Termites 8.
carnem & caseum.
Acari,
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Saltans *Pulex* 9.
Pediculus 10.

fœtens *Cimex* 11.
nos mordent.
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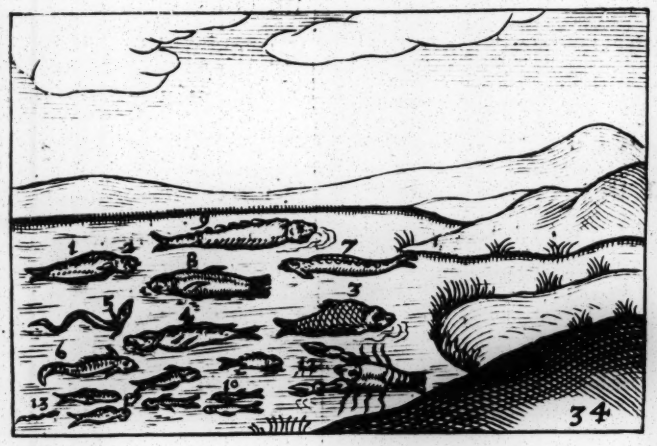
sanguisugus est.
Bombyx 13.
facit sericum.
Formica 14.
est laboriosa.
Aranea 15.
texit araneum,
muscis retia.
Coclea 16.
testam circumfert.

XXXIV.

River Fish and Pond Fish

Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.



A Fish
hath Fins 1. (eth,
with which it swim-
and Gills 2. (breath,
by which it taketh
and Prickles
instead of bones:
besides,
the Male hath a Melt:
and the Female a Row.
Some
have Scales.

Piscis
habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat:
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus respirat:
& *Spinas*,
loco ossium:
præterea,
Mas, *lactes*:
Fœmina, *Ova*.
Quidam
habent *Squamas*,

as the Carp 3.
and the Luce or Pike 4.
Some are sleek,
as the Eel 5.
and the Lamprey 6.
The Sturgion 7.
having a sharp snout,
groweth longer than
a man;
The Sheath-fish 8.
having wide cheeks,
is bigger then he.
But the Huson 9.
is the greatest.
Minews 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.
Others of this sort,
are the Perch,
the Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch, the Trout,
y Gudgeon, & Tench 11
The Crab-fish 12.
is covered with a shell,
and it hath claws,
and crawleth
forwards & backwards.
The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

ut *Carpio* 3.
Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Alii sunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla* 5.
Mustela 6.
Accipenser (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus,
ultra longitudinem viri
excrescit;
Silurus 8.
bucculentus,
major illo est;
Sed maximus
Antaceus (Huso) 9.
Apuæ 10.
gregatim natantes,
sunt minutissimi.
Alii hujus generis
sunt, *Perca*,
Alburnus,
Mullus (barbus)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca* 11.
Cancer 12.
tegitur *crustâ*,
habetque *chelas*,
& graditur
porro & retro.
Hirudo 13.
fugit sanguinem.

XIX.

Marini Piſces, & Conchæ.

Sea-Fiſh, and Shell-Fiſh.

The Whale 1.
is the greatest of
the Sea-fish.
The Dolphin 2.
the swiftest;
The Scate 3.
the most monstruous.
Others are,
the Lamprel, 4.
The Salmon, & the lax 5.
There are also
Fish that flie, 6.
Adde
Herrings, 7.
which are brought
pickled, and Plaice, 8.
and Codds, 9.
which are brought dry,
and the sea-monsters.

the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horse, &c.
Shell-fish 11.
have shells.
The Oyster 12.
affordeth sweet meat.
The Purple-fish 13.
purple;
The other
Pearls, 14.

Piscium marinorum
maximus est
Balæna (Cetus) 1.
Delphinus 2.
velocissimus,
Raia 3.
monstrosissimus.
Alii sunt,
Maurænula, 4.
Salmo (Esox) 5.
Dantur etiam
Volatiles, 6.
Adde
Haleces, 7.
qui salsi,
& *Passeres*, 8.
cum *Asellis*, 9.
qui arefacti,
adferuntur:
& monstra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Conchæ, 11.
habet testas.
Ostrea 12.
dat sapidam carnem.
Murex 13.
purpuram;
Alia 14.
Margaritas.

Homo-

XXXVI.

Homo.

Man.

Adam

Adam 1.
the first Man,
was made by God,
after the Image
of God, the sixth day
of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth:
And Eve 2.
the first Woman,
was made
of a Rib of the Man.
These, being tempted
by the Devil,
under the shape of
a Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten
of the fruit of the
forbidden Tree, 4
were condemned
to misery 5.
and death,
with all their
posterity,
and cast out of
Paradice 6.

Adamus, 1
primus Homo,
sexta die
Creationis,
ad imaginem Dei,
è gleba terræ:
& *Heva*, 2.
prima Mulier,
è costa viri,
formati sunt.

Hi, a *Diabolo*,
sub specie

Serpentis, 3.
seducti, cum comederent de fructu
arboris vetitæ, 4.

ad *miseriam* 5.
& mortem,
cum omni
posteritate sua,
damnati
& è *Paradiso* 6.
ejecti sunt.

XXXVI.

Homo.

Man.

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ad imaginem Dei,
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& mortem,
cum omni
posteritate sua,
damnati
& è *Paradiso* 6.
ejecti sunt.

XXI.

Septem Ætates Hominis.

The ſeven Ages of Man.

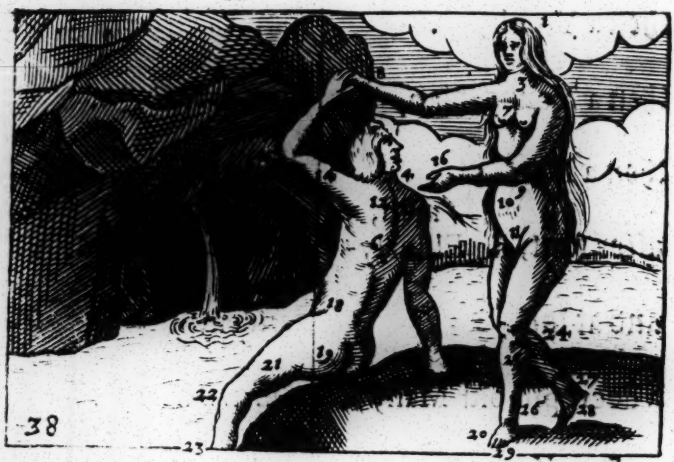
A Man **is**	Homo eſt
firſt an Infant, 1.	primum *Infans*, 1.
then a Boy, 2.	deinde *Puer*, 2.
then a Youth, 3.	tum *Adoleſcens*, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.	inde *Iuvenis*, 4.
then a Man, 5.	poſtea *Vir*, 5.
after that, an Elderly-man, 6.	dehinc *Senex*, 6.
and at laſt,	tandem
a decrepid old Man, 7.	*Silicernium*. 7.
So alſo	Sic etiam
in the other Sex,	in altero Sexu,
there are, a Girle, 8.	ſunt; *Pupa*, &.
A Damoſel, 9.	*Puella*, 9.
A Maid, 10.	*Virgo*, 10.
A Woman, 11.	*Mulier*, 11.
an Elderly Woman, 12.	*Vetula*, 12.
and a decrepid old woman. 13.	& *Anus* decrepita. 13.

Marita

XXXVIII.

Membra Hominis Externa.

The Outward parts of a Man.



The Head 1. is above, the Feet, 20. below.

The forepart of the Neck, (which ends, at the Arm-holes 2.) is the Throat, 3.

the hinder-part the Crag, 4.

The Breast, 5. and is before, the back, 6. behinde;

Caput, 1. est suprà, infrà, *Pedes* 20.

Colli (quod desinit in *Axillas* 2.)

pars anterior, est *Jugulum*; 3.

posterior, *Cervix*, 4.

Pectus, 5. est antè; retrò, *Dorsum*: 6.

in

Women have in it two Duggs 7. with Nipples:

Under the Breast is the Belly, 9.

in the middle of it, the Navel, 10.

underneath the Groyn, 11. and the Privities.

The Shoulder-blades, are behind the Back, 12.

on which the Shoulders depend 13.

on these the Arms 14.

with the Elbow, 15.

and then, the Hands on either side, the right 8. and the left 16.

The next to the shoulders, are the Loyns 17

with the Hips 18.

and in the breech, the Buttocks, 19.

These make the Foot; the Thigh, 21.

then the Leg, 23. (the Knee being betwixt them 22.)

in which is the Calf, 24.

with the Shin, 25.

then, the Ancles, 26.

the Heel, 27

and the Sole, 28.

in the very end, the great Toe, 29.

with four (other) Toes.

in illo sunt Fœminis, binæ *Mammæ* 7. cum *Papillis*.

Sub Pectore est *Venter*; 9. in ejus medio, *Umbilicus*, 10. subtus *Inguen*, 11. & *pudenda*.

A tergo, sunt *Scapulæ*, 12. à quibus pendent *Humeri*, 13. ab his, *Brachia*, 14. cum *Cubito*, 15. inde, ad utrumq; *latus*.

Manus, *Dextra* 8. & *Sinistra* 16.

Humeros, excipiunt *Lumbi* 17. cum *Coxis*, 18. & in *Podice* (culo) *Nates*, 19.

Pendem Ai solvunt; *Femur*, 21. tum *Crus*, 23.

(intermedio *Genu* 22.) in quo *Sura*, 24. cum *Tibiâ*, 25. abhinc *Tali*, 26. *Calx* (Calcaneum) 27. & *Solum*, 28. in extremo *Hallux* 29. cum quatuor digitis.

Caput

XXXIX.

Caput & Manus. The Head and the Hands.

In the Head **are,**
The Hair, 1.
(which is combed with a Comb, 2.**)**
two Ears, 3.
The *T*emples, 4.
and the face, 5.
In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
*T*he Noſe, 8.
(with two Noſtrils**)**
*T*he Mouth, 9.

In Capite ſunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine, 2.)
Aures 3. binæ,
Tempora, 4.
& *Facies*, 5.
In facie ſunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterq;,
Naſus 8.
(cum duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.

Gen

the Cheeks 10.
and the Chin. 13.
The Mouth is fenced with a Muſtacho, 11.
and Lips; 12.
a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Mans Chin is covered with a Beard; 14.
and the eye,
(in which is the white and the Apple)
with eye-lids,
and an eye-brow 15.
The Hands being cloſed, is a Fiſt; 17.
being open, is a Palm, 18. (low 19.
in the midſt, is the hol-
of the Hand; the extre-
mity is the Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the Little-finger, 24
In every one are three joynts a.b.c. (d.e.f.
and as many Knuckles with a Nayl. 25.

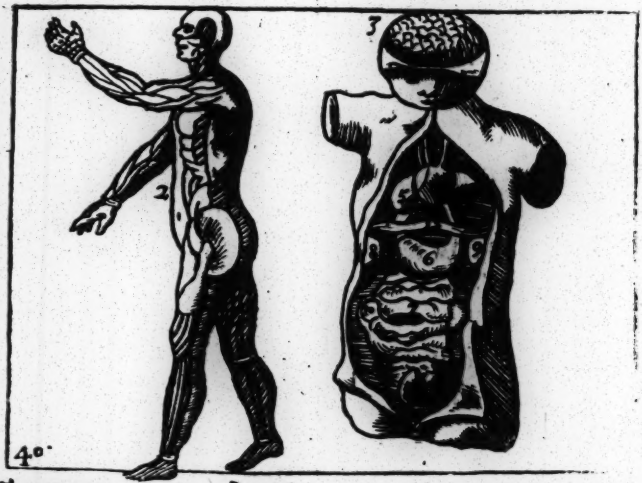
Genæ (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*. 13.
Os ſeptum eſt *Myſtace*, 11.
& *Labiis*; 12.
Lingua cum *Palato*,
Dentibus 16.
in *Maxilla*.
Mentum virile tegitur *Barba*, 14.
Oculus vero,
(in quo *Albugo* & *Pupilla*)
palpebris
& *ſupercilio*. 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus 17. eſt;
aperta,
Palma, 18.
in medio, *Vola*, 19.

extremitas, *Pollex*, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis*,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari 23.
& *Auriculari*. 24.
In quolibet
ſunt *articuli* tres *a.b.c.*
& totidem *Condyli* *d.e.f.*
cum *Ungue*. 25.

XL.

The Fleſh and the Bowels.

Caro & Viſcera.



In the Body a**re ỹ** Skin
with the Membranes,
the fleſh **with ỹ** muſcles,
the Chanels,
the Griſtles.
the bones **& the** bowels.

The Skin 1.
being pul'd off the fleſh 2
appeareth, not in a con-
tinued lump, but being
diſtributed, as it were
into ſtuffe puddings
which they call muſcles

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis*
cum *Membranis*,
Caro cum *Muſculis*,
Canales,
Cartilagines,
Oſſa & *Viſcera*.

Detracta *Cute* 1.
apparet *Caro* 2.
non continua maſſa,
ſed diſtributa,
tanquam in farcimina,

quod vocant *Muſculos*,
where

whereof there are reckoned four hundred and five, being the chanels of the Spirits to move the Members.

The Bowels.

are ỹ inward members. as, in ỹ head the Brain 3. being compassed about with a Skull, and the Skin which covereth the Skull.

In the breast, ỹ heart 4. covered with a thin skin about it,

and the Lungs 5. breathing to and fro.

In the Belly,

the Stomach 6.

and the Guts 7. covered with a Kall;

the Liver 8.

and on the left side opposite against it ỹ milt 9.

the two Kidneys 10.

and the Bladder 11.

The Breast is divided from the Belly by a thick membrane, which is called the Midriff 12.

quorum numerantur *quadringenti quinque*

canales *Spirituum* ad movendum *membra*

Viscera,

sunt *membra* interna:

Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum* 3. circumdatum *Cranio* & *Pericranio*.

In Pectore, *Cor* 4. obvolutum *Pericardio*;

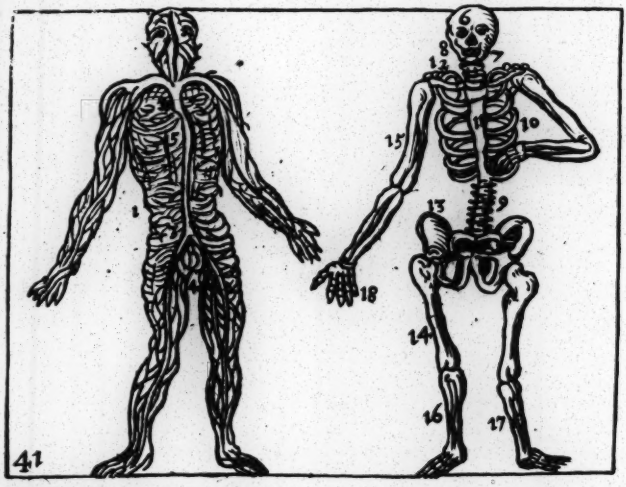
& *Pulmo* 5. respirans.

In *Ventre*, *Ventriculus* 6. & *Intestina* 7. obducta *Omento*; *Jecur* (Hepar) 8. & a sinistro ei oppositus *Lien* 9. duo *Renes* 10. cum *Vesica* 11.

Pectus a Ventre dividitur crassa membrana, quæ vocatur *Diaphragma* 12.

XLI.

The Chanels & Bones. *Canales & Ossa.*



The Chanels of the body are, the Veins, carrying the blood from the Liver,	*Canales* Corporis sunt *Venæ*, Sanguinem, ex Hepate;
The Arteries carrying and life from the heart;	*Arteriæ, calorem* & *Vitam*, è Corde;
The Nerves carrying sense and motion, throughout the body, from the brain.	*Nervi, Sensum* & *Motum* a *Cerebro*, per Corpus deferentes.
You shall find these three 1.	Hæc tria, 1.
every where joyned together	ubique sociata invenies.
Besides, from ẏ mouth	Porro, ab ore.

into

into the Stomach is the Gullet 2
the way of the meat and drink: (Wezand 5
and by it to the lights for breathing: from the Stomach to the arse is a great Gut. 3.
to purge out the Ordure; from the Liver, to the the Ureter 4. (Bladder, for making water.

The Bones are,
in the Head, the Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones 7
with thirty two Teeth, 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the body, consisting of thirty four turning-joynts, that the body may bend it self.
The Ribs 10.
whereof there are XXIV.
The Breast-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.
The Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone in the Arm, 15 (Arm,
and the lesser-bone, in the the Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremost, 16.
and the hindmost Bone, in the Leg, 17.
The bones of the Hand 18
are thirty four,
and of the Foot, 19. thirty.
The marrow is in the Bones.

in Ventriculum, *Gula*, 2.
via cibi ac Potûs;
& juxtâ hanc,
ad Pulmonem *Guttur*, 5.
pro respiratione;

a ventriculo ad *Anum*, *Colum* 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus*;
ab Hepate ad Vesicam, *Ureter* 4.
reddendæ Urinæ.
Ossa sunt:
in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6.
duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus*; 8.
Tum, *Spina dorsi*, 9.
corporis columna,
constans ex XXXIV.
Vertebris, ut Corpus
se flectere queat;
Costæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor;
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
Os sessibuli, 13.

Lacerti 15 & *Ulnæ*,

Tibiæ, 14.
Fibula 16. anterior

& posterior. 17.
Ossa *Manûs*. 18
sunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
In Ossibus
est *Medulla*.

XLII.

The outward and Inward Senſes.

Senſus externi & interni.

There are five outward Senſes;
The Eye 1.
ſæth Colours,
what is white or black,
græn or blew,
red or yellow.
The Ear 2.
heareth Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,
muſical Tunes.

Senſus externi
ſunt quinque;
Oculus 1.
videt *colores*,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, ſit.
Auris 2.
audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba;
tum artificiales,
Tonos Muſicos.

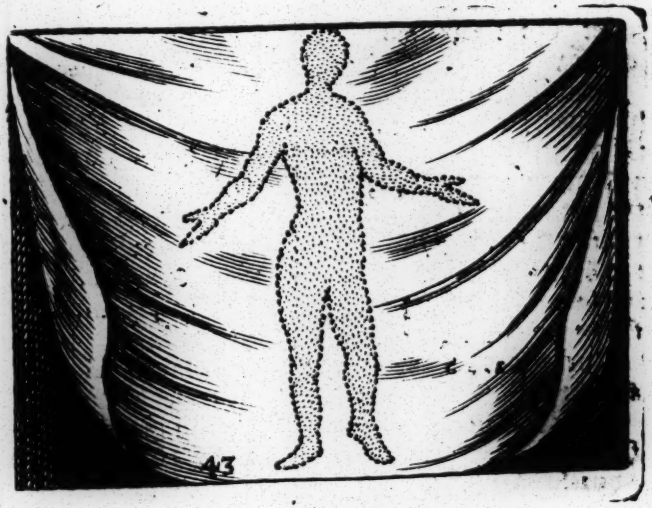
The

The Nose 3.
senteth smells
and stinks.
The Tongue 4.
with the roof of the mouth
tasteth savours, what is
sweet, or bitter, keen or bi-
tting or harsh (ting,
The Hand 5.
by touching discerneth
the quantity
and quality of things,
the hot and cold,
the moist and dry,
the hard and soft,
the smooth and rough,
the heavy and light.
The inward Senses,
are three.
The Common-sense 7.
under the fore-part of the
apprehendeth (head,
things taken from the
outward Senses
The Phantasie 6.
under the crown of the head
judgeth of those things,
thinketh and dreameth.
The Memory 8.
under the hinder part of the
layeth up every thing (head
and fetcheth them out:
it loseth some,
and this is forgetfulness.
Sleep
is the rest of the Senses.

Nasus 3.
olfacit Odores,
& Fœtores.
Lingua 4. cum Palato
gustat Sapores,
quid dulce aut amarum,
ac e aut acidum,
acerbum aut austerum.
Manus 5.
dignoscit tangendo,
rerum Quantitatem
& Qualitatem,
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & siccum,
durum & molle,
læve & aspetum,
grave & leve.
Sensus interni
sunt tres.
Sensus communis 7.
sub *sinciptte*,
apprehendit
à Sensibus externis
perceptas res.
Phantasia 6.
sub *vertice*,
dijudicat res istas,
cogitat, somniat.
Memoria 8.
sub *occi itio*,
singula recondit
& depromit:
quædam deperdit:
& hoc est *Oblivio*.
Somnus
est Sensuum requies.

XLIII.

The Soul of man. *Anima hominis.*



The Soul
is the life of the body,
one in the whole:
Only Vegetative,
in Plants.
Withal Sensitive,
in Animals;
And also Rational,
in Man.
This consisteth in
three things;
In the understanding

Anima
est vita corporis,
in toto una:
Tantum *Vegetativa*,
in *Plantis*;
Simul *Sensitiva*,
in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *Rationalis*,
in *Homine*.
Hæc consistit
in tribus:
In *Mente* (Intellectu)
where-

whereby it judgeth,
and understandeth
a thing good and evil,
or true or apparent;

In the will,
whereby it choseth,
and desireth,
or rejecteth
or misliketh
a thing known.

In the Mind,
whereby it pursueth
the good chosen;
or avoideth the evil
rejected.

Hence is Hope,
and Fear,
in the desire
and dislike;

Hence is Love
and Joy,
in the fruition;

But Anger,
and Grief,
in suffering.

The true judgment of
a thing is Knowledg;
the false is Error,
Opinion, and Suspition.

qua cognoscit
& intelligit,
Bonum ac Malum,
vel verum, vel apparens;

In *Voluntate*,
qua eligit
& concupiscit,
aut rejicit
& aversatur
cognitum;

In *Animo*,
quo prosequitur
Bonum electum,
vel fugit
Malum rejectum.

Hinc *Spes*,
& *Timor*,
in cupidine
& aversatione.

Hinc *Amor*
& *Gaudium*,
in fruitione:

Sed *Ira*,
ac *Dolor*,
in passione.

Vera rei cognitio,
est *Scientia*;
falsa, *Error*;
Opinio, *Suspicio*.

Deformes

XLIV.

Deformes.

& Monstrosi.

Deformed and Monstrous People

Mon-

Monſtrous and deformed people, are thoſe which differ in the body from the ordinary ſhape; as are, the huge Gyant, 1. the little Dwarf, 2. One with two Bodies, 3. One with two heads, 4. & ſuch like Monſters.

Amongſt theſe are reckoned,

The jolt headed, 5.
The great Noſed, 6.
The Blubber-lipped, 7.
The Blub-cheeked, 8.
The Goggle-eyed, 9.
The Wry-necked, 10.
The Great-throated, 11.
The Crump-backed, 12.
The Crump-footed, 13.
the ſteeple-crowned, 15
add to theſe the Bald-pated. 14.

Monſtroſi & *Deformes* ſunt abeuntes corpore a communi forma: ut ſunt,
immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *Pumilio*, 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus Monſtra.

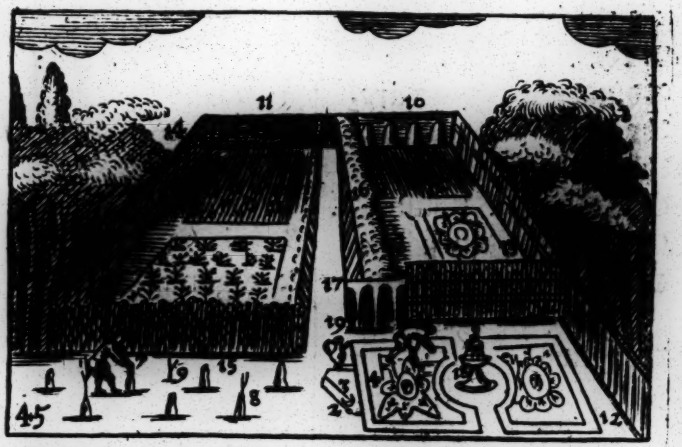
His accenſentur:

Capito, 5.
Naſo, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obſtipus, 10.
Strumoſus, 11.
Gibboſus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvaſtrum, 14.

XLV.

The Dreſsing of Gardens.

Hortorum cultura.



We have ſeen Man: Now let us go on to Mans living, **and to** Handy-craft-Trades, **which tend to it.**

The firſt and moſt antient ſuſtenance, **were the** fruits of the earth.

Hereupon the firſt labour of Adam. **was** the dreſsing of a garden.

The Gardiner 1. **digeth in** a garden-plot,

Hominem vidimus: Jam pergamus ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiſſimus *Victus*, *Terræ Fruges*:

Hinc primus Labor Adami, *Horti-cultura.*

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1 in *Viridario* fodit,

with

with a Spade 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds 4.
and places wherein to
plant Trees; 5.
on which he setteth
Seeds and Plants.
The Tree-Gardiner 6.

planteth Trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth Siens 8.
in Stocks, 9.
He fenceth his Gar-
den, either by Care,
with a Mound, 10.
or a Stone-wall, 11.
or a Rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge-stakes,
and Bindings;

Or by Nature, with
Brambles and Bryars, 15
It is beautified
with Walks 16.
and Galleries, 17.
It is watered
with Fountains 18.
and a Watering-pot, 19.

Ligone 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitq; *Pulvinos* 4.

ac *Plantaria*; 5.
quibus infert
Semina & *Plantas*.
Arborator 6.
in *Pomario*
plantat *Arbores*, 7.
inseritque
Surculos 8.
Viviradicibus. 9.
Sepit Hortum,
vel Cura,
Muro 10.
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vaccerra*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe* 14.
flexa è *fudibus*
& *vitilibus*;

Vel Natura,
Dumis & *Vepribus*. 15.
Ambulacris 16.
& *Pergulis* 17.
ornatur.
Fontanis 18.
& *Harpagio* 19.
rigatur.

Husbandry

XLVI.

Husbandry. *Agricultura.*

The Plow-man 1.
yoketh Oxen 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holding
the Plow-ſtilt, 4.
in his left-hand
and the Plow-ſtaff 5.
in his right hand
(with which he re-
moveth clods 6.)
he cutteth the Land
(which was manured
afore with Dung 8.)
with a ſhare, 7.
and a Coulter,

Arator 1.
jungit *Beves* 3.
Aratro, 2.
&, tenens
læva *Stivam*, 4.

dextra *Rallam* 5.
qua amovet

Glebas, 6.
terram ſcindit
Vomere,
& *Dentali*, 7.
antea *Fimo* 8.
Stercoratam,

and

and maketh furrows 9.
Then he ſoweth the Seed 10.
and harroweth it in with a Harrow. 11.
The Reaper 12.
ſheareth the ripe Corn with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14. (15.
and bindeth the ſheaves.
The Thraſher 16.
thraſheth Corn on the Barn floor 17.
with a flayl, 18.
toſſeth it in a winnowing-basket, 19.
and ſo when the chaff, and the ſtraw, 20.
are ſeparated from it he putteth it into Sacks
The Mower 22. (21.
maketh Hay in a Medow, cutting down Graſs with a Sithe, 23.
and raketh it together with a Rake, 24.
he maketh up Cocks, 26
with a Fork, 25. (27.
& carrieth it on carrages into the Hay-barn. 28.

facitque *Sulcos.* 9.
Tum *ſeminat Semen* 10.

& inoccat *Occa.* 11.
Meſſor 12.
metit fruges maturas *Falce meſſoria,* 13.

colligit *Manipulos,* 14.
& colligat *Mergetes.* 15.
Tritor 16.

in *area Horrei* 17.
triturat Frumentum *Flagello* (tribula) 18.
jactat *Ventilabro,* 19.
atque ita, ſeparata *Palea* & *Stramine,* 20.

congerit in *Saccos,* 21.
Fœniſeca 22.
in *Prato* facit *Fœnum,* deſecans *Gramen Falce fœnaria,* 23.

corradi tq; *Raſtro,* 24.
componit *Acervos* 26.
Furca, 25.
& convehit *Vehibus* 27.
in *Fœnile.* 28.

Pecuaria

XLVII.

Grasing. *Pecuaria.*

Tillage of ground, & keeping Cattle, was in old time the Care of Kings and Noble-men, at this day onely of the meanest sort of People.

The Neat-heard 1. calleth out the heards, 2. out of the Beasthouses 3. with a Horn, 4. (sæd, and driveth them to

Agrorum cultus & res pecuaria, (bus, antiquissimis temporiRegum, Heroum; hodie tantum infimæ Plebis, Cura est.

Bubulcus 1. evocat *Armenta* 2. è *Bovilibus* 3. *Buccina* (Cornu) 4. & pastum ducit.

Opi'n

The Shepherd 5.
feedeth his Flock 6.
being furnished with a
Pipe 7.
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook 9.
having with him
a great Dog 10.
fenced with a
Collar 11.
against the Wolves.
Swine 12.
are fed out of a
Swine-Trough.
The Farmers Wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale 16.
and maketh Butter of
Cream in a Churn 17.

and Cheeses 18.
of Curds.
The Wool 19.
is shorn from Sheep,
whereof several Gar-
ments are made.

Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit *Gregem*, 6.

instructus *Fistula* 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pedo* 9.
habens secum
Molossum 10.
munitum,
contra Lupos,
Millo 11.
Sues 12.
ex *haræ equaliculo*
saginantur.
Villica 13.
mulget
vactæ Vbera 14.
ad *Præsepe* 15.
super *Mulctra* 16.
& facit
in *Vase butyraceo* 17.
Butyrum
e flore Lactis,
& è *Coagulo*
Caseos 18.

Ovibus
detondetur *Lana* 19.
ex qua conficiuntur
variæ *Vestes*.

XLVIII.

Mellificium.

The making of *Hony.*

The Bees
send out a swarm 1.
and set over it,
a Leader 2.

That swarm,
being ready to flie away
is recalled by the
tinkling of a
Brazen Vessel 3.
and is put up into a
new Hive 4.

They make little
Cells with six corners 5.
and fill them with
Hony-dew,
and make Combs 6.
out of which
the Hony runneth 7.

The Partitions
being melted with fire,
turn into Wax 8.

Apes
emittunt *Examen* 1.
adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.

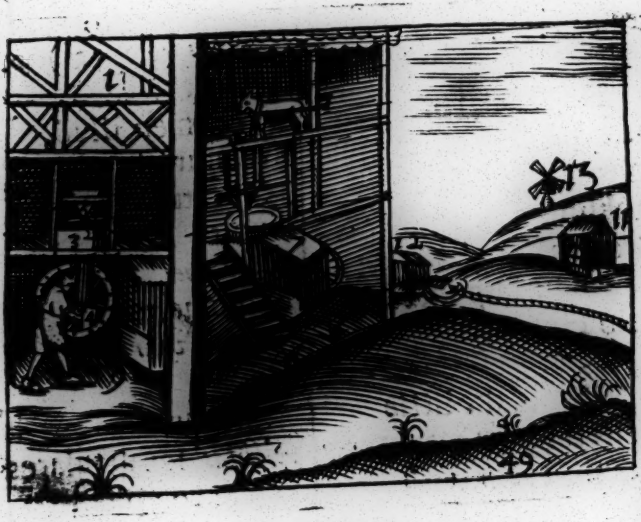
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur
tinnitu
Vasis ænei 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari* 4.

Struunt
Cellulas sexangulares 5.
easque complent
melligine,
& faciunt *Favos* 6.
è quibus
Mel effluit 7.

Crates,
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram* 8.

XLIX.

Molitura.



Grinding.

In a Mill 1.
A ſtone 2.
runneth upon a ſtone 3.

a Wheel 4.
turning them about;
and grindeth corn poured in by a Hopper 5.
and parteth
the Bran 6.
falling into the
Trough 7.
from the Meal
ſlipping through
a Boulter 8.

Such a Mill,
was firſt a
Hand-mill 9.
then a
Horſe-Mill 10.
then a Water-Mill 11.
and a Ship-Mill 12.
and at laſt,
a Wind-Mill 13.

In *Mola* 1.
currit Lapis 2.
ſuper lapidem 3.
circumagente
Rota 4.

& conterit
per *Infundibulum* 5.
infuſa Grana,
ſeparatque *Furfurem* 6.
decidentem
in *Ciſtam* 7.
a *Farina* (Polline)
elabente
per *Excuſſorium* 8.

Talis mola,
primum fuit,
Manuaria 9.
deinde,
Jumentaria 10.
tum *Aquatica* 11.
& *Navalis* 12.
tandem,
Alata (pneumatica) 13.

L.

Panificium.

Bread-Baking.

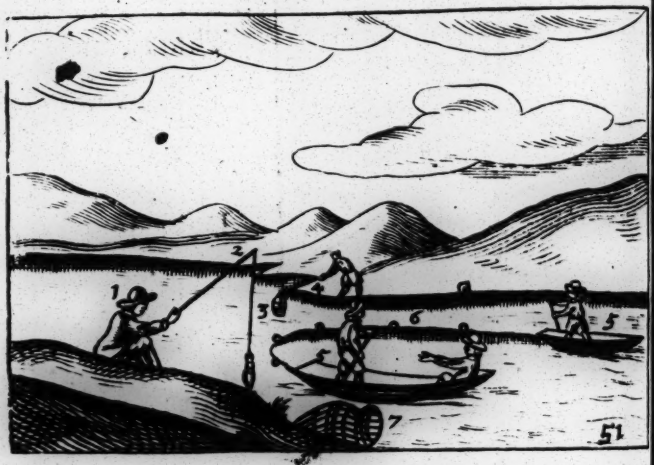
The Baker 1.
sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2.
and putteth it into
the Kneading-trough 3.
Then he powreth
water to it,
and maketh Dough 4.
and kneadeth it
with a wooden slice 5.
Then he maketh
Loaves 6.
Cakes 7.
Cimnels 8.
Rolls 9. &c.
Afterwards he set-
teth them on a Peel 10.
and putteth them tho-
row ỹ Oven-mouth 12.
into the Oven 11.
But first
he pulleth out the fire,
and the coals with a
Coal-rake 13.
which he layeth on a
heap underneath 14.
And thus
is Bread baked,
having the Crust
without 15.
and ỹ Crumb within 16

Pistor 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro 2. (pollinario,)
& indit
Mactræ 3.
Tum affundit
aquam,
& facit *Massam* 4.
depsitque
spatha 5. lignea;
Dein format
Panes 6.
Placentas 7.
Similas 8.
Spinas 9. *&c.*
Post imponit
Palæ 10.
& ingerit
Furno 11.
per *Præfurnium* 12.
Sed prius
eruit

Rutabulo 13.
ignem & Carbones,
quos infra congerit 14.
Et sic
pinsitur *Panis*,
habens extra
crustam 15.
ntus *Micam* 16.

LI.

Piſcatio.



Fiſhing.

The Fiſher-man 1.
catcheth Fiſh,
either, on the ſhoar,
with an Hook, 2.
which hangeth by a line
from the Angling-rod,
and on which
the Bait ſticketh;
Or with a
Cleek-Net, 3.
which hanging
on a Pole, 4.
is put into the water;
Or in a Boat, 5.
with a Trammel-Net 6.
Or with a Weel, 7.
which is laid in
the water by Night.

Piſcator 1.
captat Piſces,
ſive, in littore,
Hamo, 2.
qui ab *arundine*
filo pendet,
& cui inhæret
Eſca;
Sive
Funda, 3.
quæ pendens
Pertica, 4.
aquæ immittitur;
Sive, in *Cymba*, 5.
Reti, 6.
Sive *Naſſa*, 7.
quæ per Noctem
demergitur.

LII.

Fowling. *Aucupium.*

The Fowler 1.	*Anceps* 1.
maketh	exſtruit
a bed, 2.	*Aream*, 2.
ſpreadeth upon it	ſuperſtruit illi
a Bird-net, 3.	*Rete* aucupatorium, 3.
throweth a bait 4.	obſipat *Eſcam*, 4.
upon it, and hiding himſelf in a Hut, 5.	&, abdens ſe in *latibulum* 5.
beguileth Birds,	allicit aves,

Cantu

by the chirping of lure-birds, which partly hop upon the bed, 6. and are partly shut in Cages, 7. and thus he entangleth Birds that fly over, in his Net, whilst they settle themselves down;

Or, he setteth Snares, 8. on which they hang, and strangle themselves;

Or, he setteth Lime-Twigs 9. on a Pearch, 10. upon which if they sit, they enwrap their Feathers, that they cannot fly away, and fall down to the ground;

Or he catcheth them with a Pole, 11. and a Pit-fall, 12.

Cantu *Illicum*, qui partim in area currunt, 6. partim *Caveis* 7. inclusi sunt; atque ita reti obruit transvolantes aves, dum se demittunt:

Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8. quibus seipsas suspendunt & suffocant;

Aut exponit *viscatos calamos* 9. *Amiti*, 10. quibus si insident, implicant Pennas, ut nequeant avolare, & decidunt in terram:

Aut captat *Pertica*, 11. vel *Decipula*, 12.

Venatus

LIII.

Venatus.

The Hunter 1.
hunteth wild-Beasts,
whilst he besetteth a
Wood with Toyls, 2.
stretched out
upon Shoars 3.
The Beagle 4,
traceth the wild-beast,
and findeth him out
by the sent;
the Tumbler,
or Grayhound, 5.
pursueth it.
The Woolf,
falleth into
a Pit; 6,
the Stag, 7.
as he runneth away,
into Toyls.
The Boar, 8.
is struck thorow with
a Hunting-Sphear, 9.
The Bear 10.
is bitten
by Dogs,
and is knocked
with a Club, 11.
If any thing get
away, it escapeth;
as here a Hare, 12.
and a Fox.

Venator 1.
venatur feras,
dum sylvam
cingit *Cassibus*, 2.
tentis
super *Varos* (furcillas) 3.
Canis sagax 4.
vestigat feram,
aut indagat
odoratu;

Vertagus 5.
persequitur.
Lupus,
incidit
in *Foveam*; 6.
fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
in *Plagas*.

Aper 8.
transverberatur
Venabulo, 9.
Ursus 10.
mordetur
a canibus,
& tunditur
Clava 11.
Si quid effugit,
evadit,
ut hic *Lepus* 12.
& *Vulpes*.

Lanio-

LIV.

Lanionia.

Buchery.

The Butcher, 1.
killeth
fat Cattel, 2.
(The lean 3.
are not fit to eat)
he knocketh them
down with an Ax, 4.
or cutteth their throat
with a ſlaughter-knife 5
he fleaeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in
pieces, and hangeth out
the fleſh, to ſell
in the Shambles 7.

He dreſſeth a Swine 8.
with fire,
or ſcalding water, 9.
& maketh gammons, 10.
Peſtils 11.
and Flitches, 12.
Beſides,
ſeveral Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Blooddings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Saſſadges 16.
The Fat 17.
and 18. Tallow
are melted.

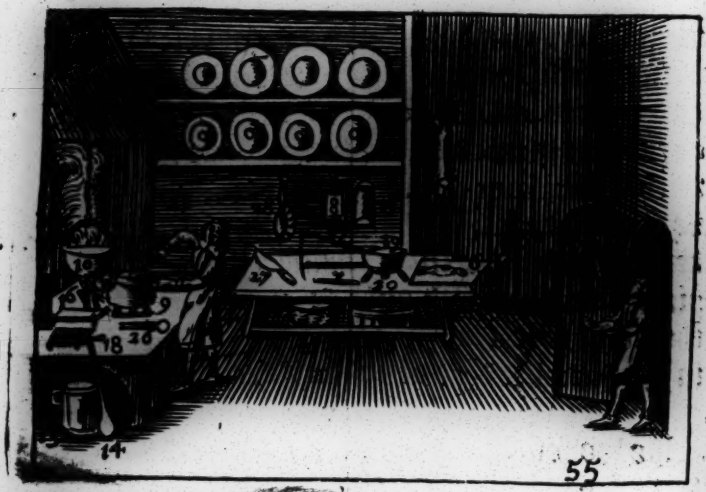
Lanio 1.
mactat
Pecudem altilem, 2.
(*Veſcula* 3.
non ſunt veſca)
proſternit
Clava, 4.
vel jugulat
Clunaculo, 5.
excoriat (deglubit) 6.
diſſecatque,
& carnes

in *Macello* 7.
venum exponit.
Suem 8.
glabrat igne,
vel aqua fervida, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petaſones, 11.
& *Succidias*: 12.
Præterea,
Farcimina varia,
Faliſcos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps 17.
& *Sebum* 18.
eliquatur.

Coqui-

LV.

Cookery. *Coquinaria.*



The Yeoman of the Larder 1. bringeth forth Provision 2. out of the Larder. 3.

The Cook 4. taketh them, and maketh several Meats.

He first pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the guts out of the Birds 5. he scaleth, & splitteth Fish, 6.

Promus condus 1. profert
è *Penu* 2.
Obsonia 2.
Ea accipit *Coquus*, 4. & coquit
varia *Esculenta*.
Aves 5.
prius deplumat
& exenterat;
Pisces 6.
desquamat
& exdorsuat;

Quasdam

He drawseth some flesh
with Lard, by means of
a Larding-Needle 7.
He uncaseth
Hares 8. (Pots 9.
Then he boyleth them in
and Kettles 10.
on the Hearth 11.
and scummeth them with
a Scummer 12.
He seasoneth things
that are boyled,
with Spices, which he
poundeth with a Pestil 14.
in a Morter 13.
or grateth with a
Grater 15.
He roasteth some on
Spits 16.
and with a Jack 17.
or upon a Gird-Iron 18.
Or fryeth them in a
Frying-Pan 19.
upon a Brand-Iron 20.
Kitchen Utensils
besides are
a Cole Rake 21.
a Chafing-Dish 22.
a Trey 23.
in which Dishes 24
and Platters 25.
are washed;
a pair of Tongs 26.
a Shreding Knife 27.
a Colander 28.
a Basket 29,
and a Bezom 30.

Quasdam carnes
lardo trajectat,
ope *Creacentri* 7.
Lepores 8.
exuit.
Tum elixat *Ollis* 9.
& *Cacabis* 10.
in *Foco* 11.
& despumat
Ligula 12.
Elixata
condit aromatibus,
quæ comminuit
Pistillo 14.
in *Mortario* 13.
aut terit
Radulâ 15.
Quædam assat
Verubus 16,
& *Automato* 17.
vel super *Craticulam* 18.
Vel frigit
Sartagine 19.
super *Tripodem* 20.
Vasa Coquinaria
præterea sunt
Rutabulum 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.
Trua 23
(in quâ eluuntur
Catini 24.
& *Patinæ* 25)
Pruniceps 26
Culter incisorius 27.
Qualus 28.
Corbis 29.
& *Scoriæ* 30.

LVI.

The Vintage. *Vindemia.*

Wine
groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines
are propagated,
and tied with
Twigs to Trees 2.
or to *Props*, 3.
or Frames, 4.

When the time
of graps-gathering
is come, they cut off

Vinum
crescit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites*
propagantur,
& viminibus
ad arbores, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga*, 4.
alligantur.

Cum tempus
vindemiandi adest,
abscindunt

the

the Bunches,
and carry them in
measures of three-
bushels 5.
and throw them
into a Vat, 6.
and tread them with
their Feet, 7.
or stamp them with
a wooden Pestil, 8.
and squeese out the
juice in the
Wine-press, 9.
which is called Must, 11.
and being received in
a great Tub, 10.
It is powred into
Hogsheads, 12.

it is stopped up 15.
and being laid close in
Cellars upon Settles 14.
it becommeth Wine.
It is drawn out of
the Hogshead,
with a Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(in which is
a Spigot)
the Vessel being un-
bunged.

Botros,
& comportant

Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque
in *Lacum*, 6.

calcant *Pedibus*, 7.
aut tundunt
ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt
succum
Torcularí, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum*, 11.

&, *Orca* 10.
exceptum,
Vasis (Doliis) 12.
infunditur,
operculatur, 15.
& in *Cellas*
super *Cantherios* 14.
abditum, in Vinum abit.
E Dolio
promitur,
Siphone; 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo est
Epistomium)
Vase relito.

LVII.

Zythopœia.

Drawing.

Where Wine is not to be had they drink Beer, which is brewed of Malt 1. and Hops, 2. in a Caldron 3. afterwards it is powred into Vatts, 4. and when it is cold, it is carried in Soes, 5. into the Cellar 6. and is put into Vessels.

Brandy-wine, extracted by the power of heat from dregs of Wine in a Pan, 7. over which a Limbeck 8. is placed, droppeth thorow a Pipe 9. into a Glass.

Wine and Beer, when they turn sowr, become Vinegar.

They make Mede of Wine and Honey.

Ubi non habetur *Vinum*, bibitur *Cerevisia* (Zythus) quæ ex *Byne* 1. & *Lupulo*, 2. in *Aheno* 3. coquitur; post in *Lacus*, 4. effunditur, & fregefactum, *Labris* 5. defertur in *Cellaria* 6. & vasibus infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum, e fecibus vini in *Aheno*, 7. cui superimpositum est *Alembicum*, 8. vi Caloris extractum, destillat per *Tubum* 9. in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & Cerevisia, acescens, fit *Acetum*.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt *Mulsum*.

LVIII.

A Feaſt. Convivium.

When a Feaſt
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet 1.
and a Table-Cloth 2.
by the Waiters,
who beſides
lay the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-Napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.

Cum apparatur
Convivium,
Menſa ſternitur
Tapetibus 1.
& *Mappa*, 2.
a *Triclinariis*,
qui præterea apponunt
Diſcos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros 5.
cum *Fuſcinulis*, 6.
Mappulas. 7.
Panem 8.

with a Salt-ſellar, 9.
Meſſes
are brought
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19.
on a Plate.
The Gueſts,
being brought in by
the Hoſt 11.
waſh their Hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-Baſin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them with
a Hand-Towel, 16.
then they ſit at the Table
on Chairs. 17.
The Carver 18.
breaketh up the good cheer
and divideth it.
Sauces are ſet
amongſt Roſt-meat
in Sawſers. 20.
The Butler 21.
filleth ſtrong Wine
out of a Cruſe 25.
or Wine-pot 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups 22.
or Glaſſes 23.
which ſtand on
a Cup-board 24.
and he reacheth them
to the Maſter
of the Feaſt, 28.
who drinketh to his
Gueſts.

cum *Salino*, 9.
Ferculæ
inferuntur
in *Patinis*; 10.
Artocreæ, 19.
in *Lances*.
Convivæ,
ab *Hoſpite*
introducti 11.
abluunt Manus
è *Gutturnio* 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
ſuper *Malluvium* 13.
aut *Pelvim*, 15.
tergunturque
Mantili; 16.
tum aſſident Menſæ
per *Sedilia*. 17.
Structor 18.
deartuat dapes
& diſtribuit.
Aſſutaris
interponuntur
Embammata
in *Scutellis*. 20.
Pincerna 21.
infundit *Temetum*,
ex *urceo* 25.
vel *Cantharo* 26.
vel *Lagenâ*, 27.
in *Pocula* 22.
& *Vitrea* 23.
quæ exſtant
in *Abaco* 24.
& porrigit
Convivatori, 28.
qui *Hoſpitibus* propinat.

LIX.

Tractatio Lini.

The dreſsing of Line.

Lime

Line and Hemp, being rated in water, and dried again, 1. are braked with a wooden Brake, 2. where the Shives 3. fall down, then they are heckled with an Iron Heckle, 4. where the Tow 5. is parted from it.

Flax is tied to a Distaff, 6. by the Spinster, 7. which with her left hand pulleth out the Thred, 8. and with her right hand turneth a Wheel 9. or a Spindle, 10. upon which is a Wharl. 11.

The Spool receiveth the Thred, 13. which is drawn thence upon a Yarn-windle; 14. hence either Clewes 15. are wound up, or Hanks, 16. are made.

Linum & Cannabis, aquis macerata. rursumq; siccata, 1. contunduntur *Frangibulo ligneo,* 2. (ubi *Cortices* 3. decidunt) tum carminantur *Carmine ferreo,* 4. ubi *Stupa* 5. separatur.

Linum purum alligatur *Colo,* 6. a *Netrice,* 7. quæ sinistra trahit *filum,* 8. dextera 12. *Rhombum* (girgillum) 9. vel *Fusum* 10. (in quo *Verticillus* 11.) versat.

Fila accipit, *Volva;* 13. inde deducuntur in *Alabrum;* 14. hinc vel *Glomi* 15. glomerantur, vel *Fasculi* 16. fiunt.

LX.

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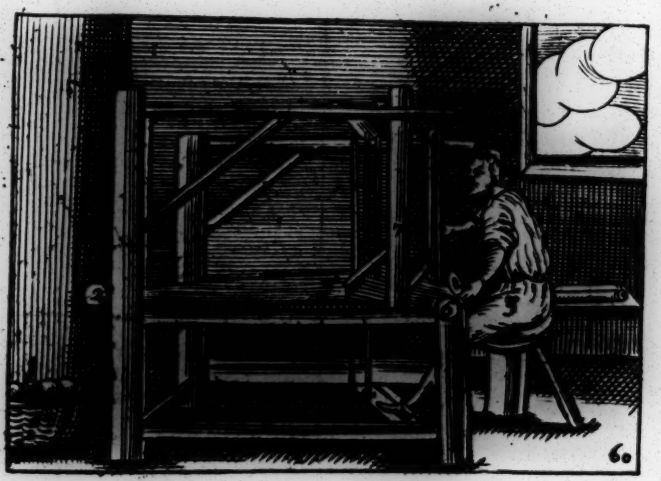


Weaving.

The Webſter,
undooth the Clews, 1.
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about
the Beam, 2.
and as he ſitteth
in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon
the Treddles, 4.
with his Feet.
He divideth
the Warp, 5. with Yarn,
and throweth
the Shuttle 6.
through, in which is
the Woofe,
and ſtriketh it cloſe
with the Sley, 7.
and ſo maketh
Linnen-cloth. 8.
So alſo the
Cloathier
maketh Cloth
of Wool.

Textor,
diducet in *Stamen*
Glomos, 1.
& circumvolvit
Fugo, 2.
ac ſedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
pedibus
calcat
Inſilia. 4.
Liciis
diducit *Stamen*, 5.
& trajicit
Radium, 6.
in quo eſt
Trama,
ac denſat
Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum, 8.
Sic etiam
Pannifex
facit *Pannum*
è *Lana*.

Lintea

LXI.

Linea:

Linnen-Clothes.

Line-

Linnen-webs
are bleached in ꝑ Sun 1.
with water poured on
them 2.
till they be white.

Of them
the Sempſter 3.
ſowath Shirts 4.
Hand-kirchers 5.
Bands 6.
Caps, &c.

Theſe,
if they be fouled,
are waſhed again by
the Landreſs 7.
in water
or Lee,
and Sope.

Linteamina
inſolantur, 1.

aqua perfuſa 2.
donec candefiant.

Ex iis
Sartrix 3.
ſuit *Induſia* 4.
Mucinia 5.
Collaria 6.
Capitia, &c.

Hæc,
ſi ſordidentur,

a *Lotrice* 7.
rurſum lavantur
aqua ſive *lixivio*
ac *Sapone*.

LXI.

Linea:

Linnen-Clothes.

Line-

Linnen-webs
are bleached in ꝯ Sun 1.
with water poured on
them 2.
till they be white.

Of them
the Sempſter 3.
ſoweth Shirts 4.
Hand-kirchers 5.
Bands 6.
Caps, &c.

Theſe,
if they be fouled,
are waſhed again by
the Landreſs 7.
in water
or Lee,
and Sope.

Linteamina
inſolantur, 1.

aqua perfuſa 2.
donec candefiant.

Ex iis
Sartrix 3.
ſuit *Induſia* 4.
Mucinia 5.
Collaria 6.
Capitia, &c.

Hæc,
ſi ſordidentur,

a *Lotrice* 7.
rurſum lavantur
aqua ſive *lixivio*
ac *Sapone*.

LXII.

Sartor.

The Taylor.

The Taylor 1.
cutteth Cloth 2.
with Shears 3.
and soweth it together
with a Needle
and double Thred 4.
Then he
prefleth the Seams
with a Pressing-Iron 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats 6.
with Plaits 7.
in which the
Border 8.
is below with Laces 9.
Cloaks 10.
with a Cape 11.
and Sleeve Coats 12.
Doublets 13.
with Buttons 14.
and Cuffs 15.
Breeches 16.
sometimes
with Ribbons 17.
Stockings 18.
Gloves 19.
Muntero-Caps 20, &c.
So the Furrier
maketh Furred Gar-
of Furs. (ments

Sartor 1.
discindit *Pannum* 2.
Forfice 3.
consuitque,
Acu
& *filo duplicato* 4.
Postea
complanat *Suturas*
Ferramento 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas 6.
Plicatas 7.
in quibus infra est
Fimbria 8.
cum *Institis* 9.
Pallia 10.
cum *Patagio* 11.
& *Togas manicatas* 12.
Thoraces 13.
cum *Globulis* 14.
& *Manicis* 15.
Caligas 16.
aliquando
cum *Lemniscis* 17.
Tibialia 18.
Chirothecas 19.
Amiculum 20. &c.
Sic *Pellio*,
facit *Pellicia*,
è *Pellibus*.

LXIII.

Sutor.

The Shoo-Maker.

Linnen-

The Shoo-maker 1.
maketh Slippers 7.
Shoos 8.
(in which is seen
above, the
upper-Leather,
beneath
the Sole,
and on both sides
the Latchets)
Boots 9.
and High-Shoos 10.
of Leather 5.
(which is
cut with a
Cutting-Knife 6.)
by means of
an Awl 2.
and Lingel 3.
upon a
Last 4.

Sutor 1.
conficit,
ope *Subulæ*
& *fili picati*
ſuper *Modum*
è *Corio* 5.
(quod
Scalpro ſutorio 6.
diſcinditur)
Crepidas (*Sandalia*) 7.
Calceos 8.
(in quibus
ſpectatur
ſupernè
Obſtragulum,
inferne
Solea,
& utrinque
Anſæ)
Ocreas 9.
& *Perones* 10.

LXIII.

The Carpenter. *Faber Lignarius.*

We have seen
Mens Food
and clothing;
now his dwelling
followeth.

At first they dwelt
in Caves 1.
then in
Booths
or Huts 2.
and then again
in Tents 3.
at the last
in Houses,

Hominis
Victum & Amictum,
vidimus:
sequitur nunc,
Domicilium ejus.

Primo habitabant
in *Specubus* 1.
deinde
in *Tabernaculis*
vel *Tuguriis* 2.
rum etiam
in *Tentoriis* 3.
demum,
in *Domibus*.

The

The Woodman felleth and heweth down Trees 5.
with an Ax 4.
the Boughs 6.
remaining.

He cleaveth Knotty wood 7.
which he forceth in with a Beetle 8.
and maketh Wood-ſtacks 9.

The Carpenter squareth Timber with a Chip-Ax 10.
whence Chips 11. fall,
and ſaweth it with a Saw 12.
where the Saw-duſt 13. falleth down.

Afterwards he liſteth ỳ beam upon treſſels 14.
by ỳ help of a Pulley 15.
faſteneth it with Cramp-Irons 16.
and marketh it out with a Line 17.

Then he frameth the Walls together,
and faſteneth the great pieces with Pins 19.

Lignator
Securi 4.
ıternit & truncat
Arbores 5.
remanentibus
Sarmentis 6.
Clavoſum Lignum
findit *Cuneo* 7.
quem ad git
Fudite 8.
& componit
Struem 9.
Faber Lignarius
aſciat *Aſcia* 10.
Materiam,
unde cadunt
Aſſulæ 11.
& ſerrat *Serra* 12.
ubi *Scobs* 13.
decidit;
Poſt elevat *tignum*
ſuper *Canterios* 14.
ope *Trochleæ* 15.

affigit *Anſis* 16.
& lineat
Amuſſi 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes 18.
& configit *trabes*
Clavis trabilibus 19.

LXIV.

Faber Murarius.

The Maſon.

The Maſon 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth
Walls 2.

Either of Stones,
which ỹ Stone-digger,
getteth out of the
Quarry 3.
and the Stone-cutter 4.
ſquareth by
a Rule 5.

Or of Bricks 6.
which are made of
Sand and Clay
ſteeped in water,
and are burned
with fire.

Afterwards he plaiſtereth it with Lime,
by means of a Trowel 7.
and garnisheth it with
Rough-caſt 8.

Faber murarius 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*
& ſtruit
Muros 2.

Sive è *Lapidibus*
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit
in *Lapicidina* 3.
& *Latomus* 4.
conquadrat
ad *Normam* 5.

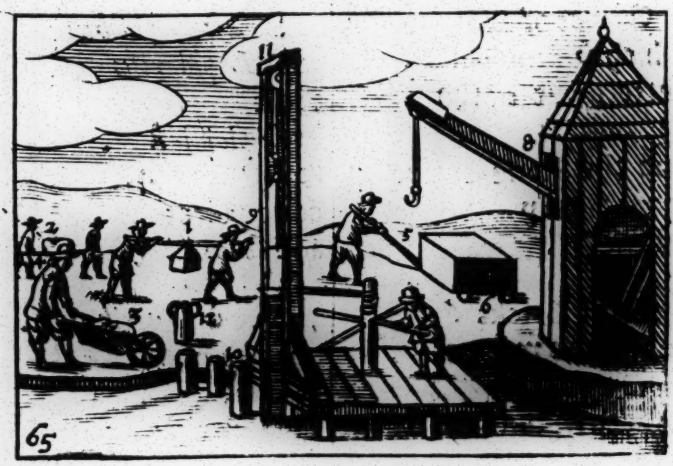
Sive è *Lateribus* 6.
qui, ex *arena*
& *luto*,
aqua intritis,
formantur,
& igne excoquntur:

Dein cruſtat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ* 7.

& *Tectorio* veſtit 8.

LXV.

Machinæ.



Engines.

One can carry as much by thrusting a Wheel-barrow 3. afore him, having an Harneſs 4. hanged on his neck, as two can carry on a Cole-ſtaffe 1. or Hand-barrow 2.

But he can do more, that rolleth a weight, laid upon Rollers 6. with a Leaver 5.

A Wind-beam 7. is a poſt which is turned by going about it.

A Crane 8. hath a hollow-wheel, in which one walking, draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.

A Rammer 9. is uſed to faſten Piles 10. it is lifted up with a rope drawn by Pullies 11 or with hands, if it have handles 12.

Quantum duo ferre *Palanga* 1. (poſſunt, vel *Feretro*, 2. tantum poteſt unus trudendo ante ſe *Pabonem* 3. ſuſpenſa a collo *Ærumna* 4.

Plus autem poteſt, qui molem, *Phalangis* (Cylindris) 6. impoſitam, provolvit, *Vecte* 5.

Ergata 7. eſt columella, quæ verſatur circumeundo.

Geranium 8. habet *Tympanum*, cui inambulans quis, pondera navi extrahit, aut in navem demittit.

Fiſtuca 9. adhibetur ad pangendum *Sublicas* 10. adtollitur, fune, tracto per *Trochleas* 11. vel manibus, ſi *anſas* habet 12.

LXVI.

A Houſe — *Domus.*

The Porch 1. (houſe.
is before the door **of the**
The door **hath**
a Threſhold 3.
and a Lintel 2.
and Poſts 4.
on both ſides.
The Hindges 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which ẏ Doors 6.
hang,
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the houſe
is a Fore-court 9.

Ante *Januam Domus*
eſt *Veſtibulum* 1.
Janua habet
Limen 2.
& *Superliminare* 3.
& utrinque
Poſtes 4.
A dextris
ſunt *Cardines* 5.
a quibus pendent
Fores 6.
a ſiniſtris *Clauſtrum* 7.
aut *Peſſulus* 8.

Sub ædibus
eſt *Cavædium* 9.

with

with a Pavement of
ſquare-ſtones, 10.
born up with pillars, 11.
in which is the
Chapiter 12.
and the Baſe. 13.
They go up into the
upper-ſtories
by Greeſes, 14.
and winding-ſtairs 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the water-Tables, 19.
and Buttereſſes 20.
to bear up the Walls.
On the Top
is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.
or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon
Laths, 24. (25.
and theſe upon Rafters,
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without
a Roof is called an
open Gallery, 27.
In the Roof are
Juttings out 28. (knops
and Pinnacles 29. (or

pavimento teſſellato, 10.
fulcitum *columnis*, 11.
n quibus
Periſtylium 12.
& *Baſis* 13.
Per *Scalas* 14.
& *Cochlidia* 15.
ſcenditur in ſuperiores
contignationes.
Extrinſecus
pparent *Feneſtræ*, 16.
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra* 20.
ulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt
Tectum, 21. [*tegulis*] 22.
contectum *Imbricibus*
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt
Tigillis, 24.
hæc *Tignis*. 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium. 26.
Locus ſine tecto

licitur *Subdiale*. 27.
In tecto ſunt
Mæniana 28.
& *Coronides*. 29.

Me-

LXVI.

ouſe *Domus.*

The Porch 1. (houſe.
is before the door of the
The door hath
a Threſhold 3.
and a Lintel 2.
and Poſts 4.
on both ſides.
The Hindges 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which ẏ Doors 6.
hang,
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the houſe
is a Fore-court 9.

Ante *Januam Domus*
eſt *Veſtibulum* 1.
Janua habet
Limen 2.
& *Superliminare* 3.
& utrinque
Poſtes 4.
A dextris
ſunt *Cardines* 5.
a quibus pendent
Fores 6.
a ſiniſtris *Clauſtrum* 7.
aut *Piſſulus* 8.

Sub ædibus
eſt *Cavædium* 9.

With

with a Pavement of
ſquare-ſtones, 10.
born up with pillars, 11
in which is the
Chapiter 12.
and the Baſe. 13.
They go up into the
upper-ſtories
by Greeſes, 14.
and winding-ſtairs 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the water-Tables, 19.
and Buttereſſes 20.
to bear up the Walls.
On the Top
is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.
or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon
Laths, 24. (25.
and theſe upon Rafters,
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without
a Roof is called an
open Gallery, 27.
In the Roof are
Juttings out 28. (knops
and Pinnacles 29. (or

pavimento teſſellato, 10.
ſulcitum *columnis*, 11.
in quibus
Peri ſtylium 12.
& *Baſis* 13.
Per *Scalas* 14.
& *Cochlidia* 15.
aſcenditur in ſuperiores
contignationes.
Extrinſecus
apparent *Feneſtræ*, 16.
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra* 20.
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt
Tectum, 21. [*tegulis*] 22.
contectum *Imbricibus*
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt
Tigillis, 24.
hæc *Tignis*. 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium. 26.
Locus ſine tecto

licitur *Subdiale*. 27.
In tecto ſunt
Maniani 28.
& *Coronides*. 29. *Me-*

LVII.

Metallifodina:

A Mine.

The

Miners 1.
go into the Grove, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out the Oar,
with a Pick, 6.
which being put
into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out
with a Rope 8.
by the means of
a Turn, 9.
and is carried to the
Smelting-House, 10.
where it is forced
with fire that the Me-
tal may run out, 12.
the Dross, 11.
is thrown aside.

Metalli-fossores 1.
ingrediuntur
Puteum fodinæ, 2.
Baculo, 3.
sive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt
Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita *Corbibus*, 7.
extrahitur *Funè* 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ* 9.
& defertur
in *Ustrinam*, 10.
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat
Metallum; 12.
Scoriæ, 11.
seorsim abjiciuntur.

Faber

LXVII.

Faber Ferrarius.

The Black-Smith.

The Black-Smith 1.
in his Smithie
(or Forge) 2.
bloweth the fire with a
pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so heateth the
Iron;

And then he taketh
it out with the Tongs 5.
layeth it upon
the Anvile, 6.
and striketh it with
a Hammer, 7.
where the Sparks 8.
flie off.

And thus
are hammered out
Nails, 9.
Horshoos, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates,
Locks and Keys,
Hindges, &c.

He quencheth
Hot-Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius 1.

in *Vstrina* (Fabrica) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit
Ferrum;
Deinde
eximit *Forcipe*, 5.
imponit
Incudi, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Strictura* 8.
exiliunt.
Et sic
excuduntur
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ,
Seræ cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.

Ferramenta candentia
extinguit
in *Lacu*,

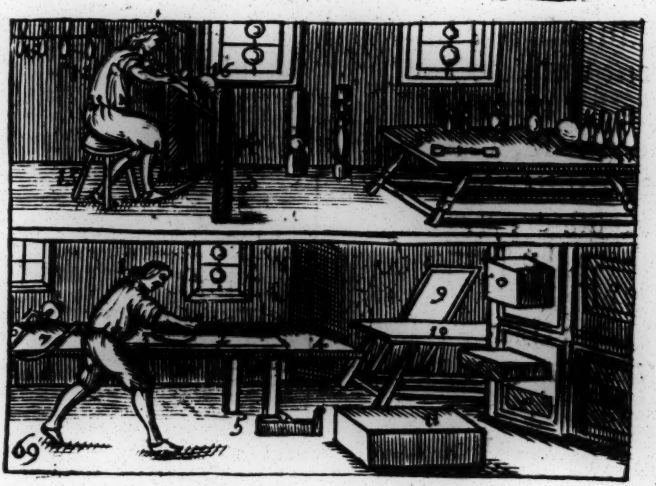
Scrini-

LXIX.

Scriniarius.

&

Tornator.



The Box-Maker, and the Turner.

The Box-maker, 1.
smootheth
hewen-Boards 2.
with a Plain, 3.
upon a Work-board, 4.
he maketh them very
smooth with
a little plain, 5.
he boareth them thorow with an Augre, 6.
carveth them with
a Knife, 7.
fasteneth them together with Glew,
and Cramp-Irons, 8.
and maketh
Tables 9.
Boards, 10.
Chests, 11. &c.
The Turner 12.
sitting over the treddle,
turneth with (13.
a throw, 15.
upon a Turners-bench,
Bowls, 16. (14.
Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and such like
Turners work.

Arcuarius, 1.

edolat *Asseres* 2.
Runcina, 3.
in *Tabulâ*, 4.

leplanat
Planulâ, 5,
perforat (terebrat)
Terebra, 5.
sculpit
Cultro, 7.
combinat
Glutine
& *Subscudibus*, 8.
& facit
Tabulas, 9.
Mensas, 10.
Arcas (Cistas) 11. &c.
Tornio 12.
sedens in *Insili*, 13.

tornat *Torno*, 15.
super *Scamno* tornato-
Globos, 16. (rio 14.
Conos, 17.
Icunculas 18.
& similia
Toreumata.

Figulus

LXX.

Figulus.

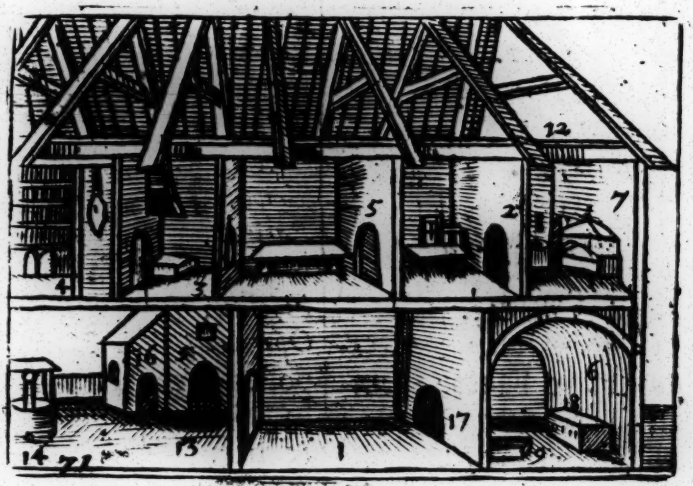
The Potter.

The Potter, 1.
sitting over
a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-Pans, 8.
Juggs, 9.
Lids, 10. &c.
of Potters-clay, 3. afterwards he baketh them
in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them
with VVhite-Lead.
A broken-Pot,
affordeth
Pot-sheards, 12.

Figulus, 1.
sedens
super *Rota*, 2.
format ex *Argilla*, 3.
Ollas, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vasa testacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
postea excoquit
in *Furno*, 11.
& incrustat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla,
dat
Testas, 12.

LXXI.

Partes Domus.



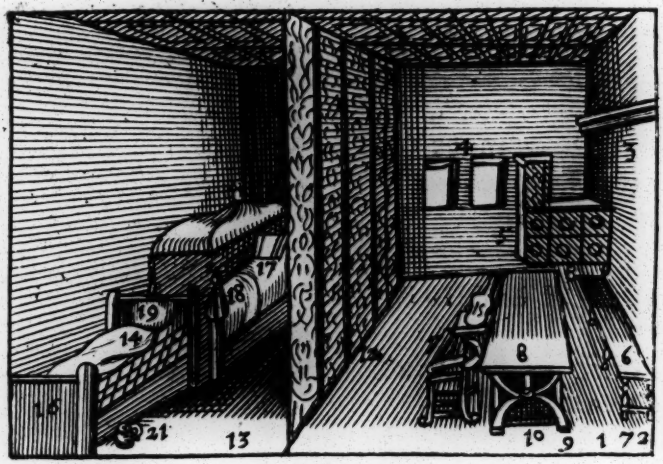
The Parts of a *Houſe.*

A House is divided into inner Rooms, such as are,
the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchin, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining-Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed-chamber, 7.
with a Privy made by it, 8.
Baskets 9.
are of use for carrying things to and fro; and Chests, 10.
(which are made fast with a Key) 11.
for keeping them.
The Floor is under the Roof 12.
In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.
and a Bath, 16.
Under the House,
is the Cellar, 17.

Domus distinguitur
in *Conclavia*,
ut sunt,
Atrium, 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Cuina, 3.
Cella penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6.
Cubiculum, 7.
cum abstracto
Secessu (*Latrina*) 8.
Corbes 9.
inserviunt
rebus transferendis;
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clave* 11.
recluduntur)
adservandis illis.
Sub tecto est
Solum [Pavimentum]
In *Area*, 13. (12.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum 15.
cum *Balneo*, 16.
Sub Domo,
est *Cella*, 17.

LXXII.

Hypocauſtum cum Dormitorio:



The Stove, with the Bed-Room.

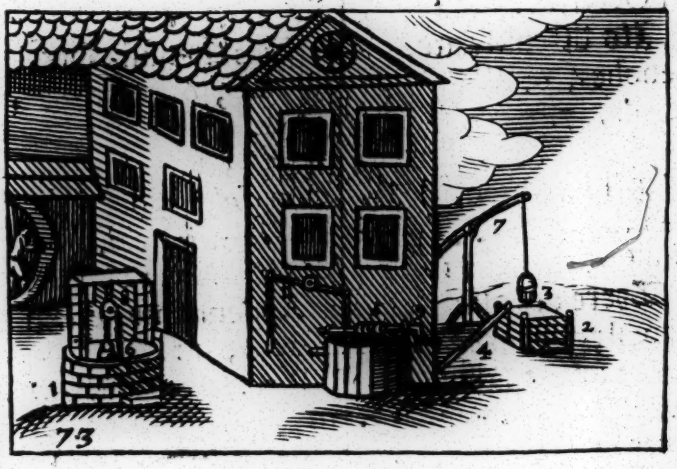
The

The Stove 1.
is beautified with an
Arched-Roof 2.
Vainſcotted-walls 3.
It is enlighted with
Windows; 4.
It is heated with
an Oven, 5.
Its Utenſils are,
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Treſſels, 9,
Footſtools, 10.
and Cuſhions, 11.
There are alſo
Tapeſtry hanged. 12.
For ſoft lodging,
in a ſleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed 14.
ſpread on
a Bed-ſtead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.
The Bolſter 19.
is under ones head.
The Bed is covered
with a Canopy 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Hypocauſtum 1.
ornatur *Laqueari* 2.
& *Parietibus*,
tabulatis, 3.
Illuminatur
Feneſtris; 4.
Calefit
Fornace, 5.
Ejus Utenſilia ſunt,
Scamna, 6.
Sellæ, 7.
Menſæ, 8.
cum *fulcris* 9.
ac *ſcabellis*, 10.
& *Culcitræ*, 11.
Appenduntur etiam
Tapetes, 12.
Pro levi cubatu,
in *Dormitorio*, 13.
eſt *Lectus*, (Cubile)
ſtratus
in *Sponda*, 15.
ſuper *Stramentum*, 16.
cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis* 18.
Cervical 19.
eſt ſub capite.
Canopeo 20.
Lectus tegitur.
Matula 21.
eſt veſicæ levandæ.

LXXIII.

Putei.



Wells.

Where Springs are wanting, Wells are digged, 1. and they are compassed about with a Brandrith, 2. lest any should fall in.

Thence is water drawn with Buckets 3. hanging either at a Pole, 4. or a Rope, 5. or a Chain; 6. and that either by a Swipe, 7. or a Windle, 8. or a Turn 9. with a Handle, or a Wheel, 10. or, to conclude, by a Pump. 11.

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt, effodiuntur *Putei*, 1. & circumdantur

Crepidine, 2. ne quis incidat.

Inde hauritur aqua *trnis* (*situ is*) 3. pendentibus vel *Pertica*, 4. vel *Fune*, 5. vel *Catena*; 6. idque aut *Tollenone*, 7. aut *Girgillo*, 8. aut *Cylindro* 9. *manubriato*, aut *Rota* (typano) 10. aut denique *Antlia*. 11.

LXXIV.

Balneum.

The Bath.

He that desireth to be washt in cold water, goeth down into a River 1

In a Bathing-house 2. we wash off the filth either sitting in a Tub 3. or going up into the Hot-house 4. and we are rubbed with a Pumice-stone 6. or a Hair-cloth 5.

In ỹ stripping-room 7 we put off our clothes, and have an Apron tied about us 8.

We cover our head with a Cap 9. and put our feet in a Balin 10.

The Bath-woman 11. reacheth water in a Bucket 12. (13. drawn out of the trough into which it runneth out of Pipes. 14.

The Bath-keeper 15. lanceth with a Lancet, and by applying (16. Cupping Glasses 17. he draweth the Blood betwixt the skin & the flesh, which he wipeth away with a Spunge 18

Qui lavari cupit aqua frigida, descendit in *fluvium* 1.

In *Balneario* 2. abluimus *squalores*, sive sedentes in *Labro* 3. sive conscendentes in *Sudatorium* 4. & defricamur *Pumice* 6. aut *Cilicio* 5.

In *Apodyterio* 7. vestes exuimus, & præcingimur *Castulâ* (Subligari) 8.

Caput tegimus *Pileolo* 9. & pedes imponimus *Pelluvio* 10.

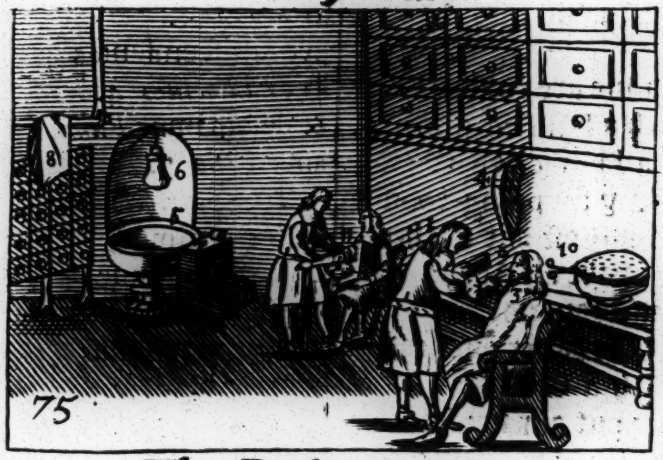
Balneatrix 11. ministrat aquam *Situlâ* 12. haustam ex *Alveo* 13. in quem defluit e *Canalibus*. 14.

Balneator 15. scarificat *Scalpro* 16. & applicando *Cucurbitas* 17. extrahit *sanguinem* subcutaneum, quem abstergit *Spongia*. 18.

To

LXXV.

Tonſtrina:



The Barbers-ſhop.

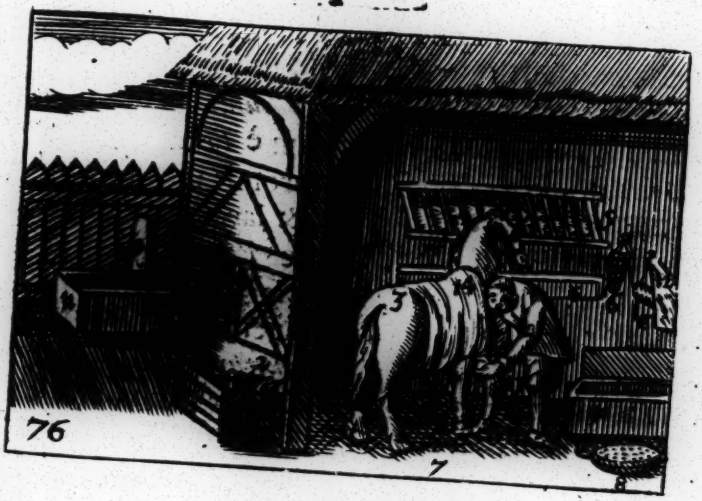
The Barber 1.
in the Barbers-ſhop 2.
cutteth off
the Hair and the Beard
with a pair of Sizzars 3.
or ſhaveth with
a Razor,
which he taketh out of
his Caſe 4.
and he waſheth
one over a Baſen 5.
with Sud,
running out of
a Laver, 6.
and alſo with Sope, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with
a Comb, 9.
and curleth him with
a Criſping-Iron 10.
Sometimes he cut-
teth a vein with
a Pen-knife 11.
where the blood
ſpirteth out 12.
The Chirurgion
cureth Wounds.

Tonſor 1.
in *Tonſtrina* 2.
tondet
Crines & *Barbam*
Forpice 3.
vel radit
Novacula,
quam è *Theca* 4.
depromit;
& lavat
ſuper *Pelvim* 5.
Lixivio
defluente
è *Gutturnio*, 6.
ut & *Sapone*, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit
Pectine, 9.
criſpat
Calamiſtro 10.
Interdum
Venam ſecat
Scalpello 11.
ubi Sanguis
propullulat, 12.
Chirurgus,
curat *Vulnera*.

Equi-

LXXVI.

Equile.



The Stable.

The Horſe-keeper 1.
cleanſeth the Stable
from Dung; 2.
He tyeth a Horſe 3.
with a Halter 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or, if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him faſt
with a Muzzel 6.
Then he ſtreweth
under him, Litter 7.
He winnoweth
Oats with a Van 8.
the Provender being
mixt with Chaff, and
taken out of a Cheſt 10.
and feedeth the Horſe
with them, as alſo
with Hay 9.
Afterwards he leadeth
him to the watering-
Trough 11. to water.
Then he rubbeth
him with a Cloth 12.
combeth him with
a Curry Comb 15.
covereth him with an
Houſing-cloth 14.
and looketh upon his
Hoofs, whether
the Shoos 13.
be faſt with the Nails.

Stabularius (Equiſo 1.)
purgat a *fimo* 2.
Stabulum;
Alligat *Equum* 3.
Capiſtro 4.
ad *Præſepe*, 5.
aut, ſi mordax ſit,
conſtringit
Fiſcella 6.
Deinde
ſubſternit *ſtramenta* 7.
Avenam
ventilat Vanno 8.
(paleis mixta,
ac deprompta
e *ciſta pabulatoria*) 10.

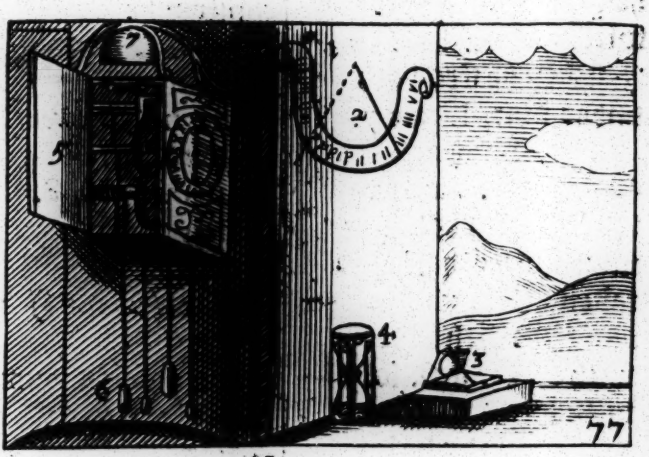
eaque paſcit equum,
ut & *Fœno* 9.
Poſtea
aquatum ducit
ad *Aquarium* 11.
Tum detergit
Panno 12.

depectit *Strigili* 15.
inſternit
Gauſape, 14.
& *Soleas* inſpicit,
an *Calcei ferrei* 13.
ærmis *clavis* hæreant.

Hero-

LXXVII.

Horologia.



Dials.

A Dial
measureth hours:
A Sun Dial 1.
sheweth by the shadow
of the Cock 2.
what a clock it is,
either on a Wall,
or a Compass 3.
An Hour-glass 4.
sheweth the
four parts of an hour.
by the running of Sand,
heretofore of Water.
A Clock 5.
numbreth also the
hours of the night,
by the turning of the
wheels, the greatest
whereof is drawn by
a weight 6.
and draweth the rest.
Then
either the
Bell 7.
by its sound,
being struck
on by the Hammer,
or the Hand 8.
without, by its moti-
on about, sheweth the
hour.

Horologium
dimetitur Horas
Solarium 1.
ostendit, umbra
Gnomonis 2.
quota sit hora;
sive in pariete,
sive in *pyxide magnetica*.
Clepsydra 4.
ostendit
partes horæ quatuor,
fluxu *arenæ*,
olim *aquæ*
Automaton 5.
numerat etiam
nocturnas horas,
circulatione rotarum,
quarum maxima
trahitur
a *Pondere* 6.
& trahit cæteras:
Tum
horam indicat,
vel *Campana* 7.
sonitu suo,
percussa
a *malleolo*:
vel extra
Index 8.
Circuitione sua.

Pictura

LXXVIII.

Pictura.

The Picture:

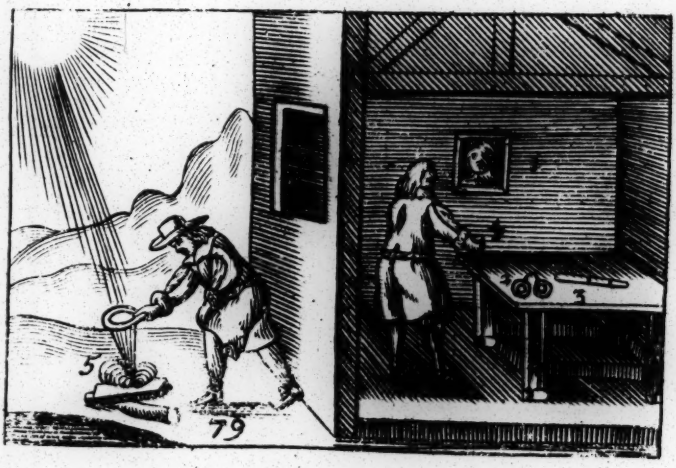
Pictures 1.
delight the eyes,
and adorn Rooms;
The Painter, 2.
painteth an Image
with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame; 5.

holding his Pollet, 6.
in his left-hand,
on which are the paints
which the Boy 7. **did**
grinde on a Marble.
The Carver,
and Statuarie **do**
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone;
The Graver
and the Cutter
grave Shapes 10.
and Characters
with a graving Chesil 9.
in Wood, Brass,
and other Metals.

Picturæ 1.
oblectant Oculos,
& ornant Conclavia.
Pictor, 2.
pingit *effigiem*
Penicillo, 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
super *Pluteo*; 5.
sinistra tenens
Orbem Pictorium, 6.
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur
a *Puero* 7.
in *marmore*.
Sculptor
& *Statuarius*,
exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
e Ligno & Lapide.
Cælator
& *Sculptor* insculpit
Æri (Ligno)
aliisque Metallis
Figuras 10.
& *Characteres*,
Cælo. 9.

LXXIX.

Specularia.



Looking-Glaſſes.

Looking-

Looking-Glaſſes 1. **are provided, that Men may ſée themſelves**;

Spectacles, 2. **that he may ſée better, who hath a weak ſight.**

Things afar off, are ſeen in a perſpective-glaſs, 3. **as things nér at hand;**

A Flea appeareth in a multiplying-glaſs, 4. **like a little Hog.**

The rayes of the Sun, burn Wood thorow a burning-glaſs. 5.

Specula 1. parantur, ut Homines intueantur ſeipſos;

Perſpicilla, 2. ut acrius cernat, qui habet Viſum debilem.

Per *Teleſcopium*, 3. videntur remota, ut proxima;

In *Microſcopio*, 4. Pulex apparet ut Porcellus.

Radii Solis accendunt ligna per *Vitrum ureno* 5.

LXXX.

Vietor;

The Cooper.

The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron 2.
tied about him,
maketh Hoops
of Haſſel-rods, 3.
upon a Cutting-block, 4
with a Spoke-ſhave, 5.

and Lags 6.
of Timber.
He maketh
Hogs-heads 7.
and Pipes, 8.
with two Heads,
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom
of Lags.
Then he bindeth
them with Hoops, 13.
which he tieth faſt
with ſmall Twigs, 15.
by means of
a Cramp-Iron, 14.
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet 16.
and a Driver. 17.

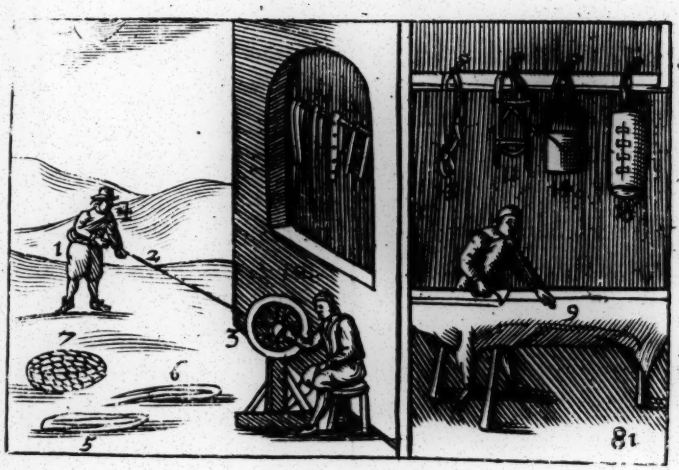
Vietor, 1.
amictus
Præcinctorio, 2.
facit
è *Virgis colurnis*, 3. (4.
ſuper *Sellam inciſoriam*
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.
Circulos;
& ex *ligno*
Aſſu'as, 6.
Ex *ſſulis*
conficit *Dolia* 7.
& *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacus*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.

Poſtea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
ope *Falcis vietoriæ*, 14.

Viminibus, 15.
& aptat
Tudite 16.
ac *Trudicula*. 17.

LXXXI.

Reſtio, & Lorarius.



The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

The Roper 1.
twisteth
Cords, 2.
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth
about himself)
by the turning
of a Wheel. 3.
Thus there are
made, first Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at last Cables. 7.
The Cordwainer 8.
cutteth great
Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide. 9.

Restio 1.
contorquet
Funes, 2.
agitatione
Rotulæ, 3.
è *Stupa*, 4.
vel *Cannabi*,
(quam sibi circumdat.)
Sic fiunt,
primo *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Restes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*. 7.
Lorarius 8.
scindit
de *corio bubulo*, 9.
Loramenta, 10.
Fræna, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15. &c.

LXXXII.

The Traveller. *Viator.*

A Traveller 1. beareth on his ſhoulders in a Budget, 2. thoſe things which his Satchel 3. or Pouch, 4. cannot hold.

He is covered with a Cloak; 5.

He holdeth a Staff 6. in his Hand, wherewith to bear up himſelf;

Viator, 1. portat humeris in *Bulga*, 2. quæ non capit *Funda* 3. vel *Marſupium*, 4.

Tegitur *Lacerna*; 5.

Manu tenet *Baculum*, 6. quo ſe fulciat;

He

He hath need of Provision for the way, as also of a pleasant Companion, 7.

Let him not forsake the High-road, 9. for a Foot-way, 8. unless it be a beaten-Path.

By-wayes, 10. and places where two wayes meet 11. deceive, and lead men astre into uneven-places, 12. so do not By-paths, 13. and Cross-wayes, 14.

Let him therefore enquire of those he meeteth, 15. which way he must go; and let him take heed of Robbers, 16. as in the way, so also in the Inn, 17. where he lodgeth all night.

Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido
& facundo *Comite*. 7.
Propter *Semitam*, 8.
nisi sit *Callis tritus*,
non deserat
Viam regiam. 9.

Avia 10.

& *Bivia* 11.
fallunt,
& seducunt
in *Salebras*; 12.
non æquè, *Tramites* 13.
& *Compita*. 14.
Scisciter igitur

Obvios, 15.
qua sit eundem;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in via, sic etiam
in *Diversorio*, 17.
ubi pernoctat.

LXXXIII.

The *Horſ-man.* *Eques.*

The Horſe-man 1.
ſetteth a Saddle, 3.
on his Horſe, 2.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth; 4.
He layeth
a Saddle-Cloth 5.
alſo upon him.
He decketh him
with Trappings,
a Fore-ſtall, 6.
a Breaſt-cloth, 7.

Eques 1.
imponit *Equo* 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque ſuccingit
Cingulo; 4.
Inſternit etiam
Dorſuale; 5.

Ornat eum
Phaleris,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.

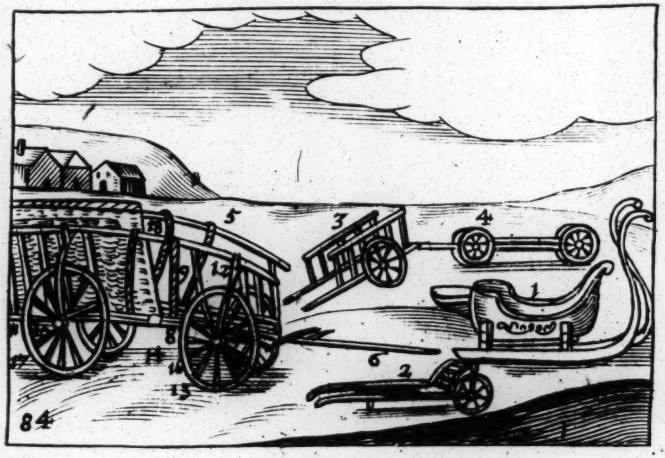
and

and a Crupper. 8.
Then he getteth upon his Horſe, putteth his Fæt into the Stirrops, 9. taketh the Bridle-rein, 10, 11. in his left hand wherewith he guideth and holdeth the Horſe;
Then he putteth to his Spurs, 12. and ſetteth him on with a Switch, 13. and holdeth him in with a Muſroll. 14.
The Holſters, 15. hang down from the Pummel of the Saddle, 16. in which the Piſtols are put. 17.
The Rider is clad in a ſhort-Coat, 18. his Cloak being tied behind him. 19.
A Poſt 20. is carried on Horſe-back a full Gallop.

& *Poſtilena* 8.
Deinde inſilit in equum, indit pedes *Stapedibus*, 9. ſiniſtra capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Fræni*, 11. quo equum flectit & retinet;
Tum admovet *Calcaria*, 12. incitatque *Virgula*, 13. & coercet *Poſtomide*. 14.
Bulgæ, 15. pendent ex *apice ephippii*, 16. quibus inſeruntur *Sclopi*. 17.
Ipſe eques induitur *Chlamyde*; 18. *Lacerna* a tergo revincta. 19.
Veredarius 20. curſim equo fertur.

LXXXIV.

Carriages. *Vehicula.*



We are carried on a Sled 1. over Snow, and Ice.

A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow; 2. with two Wheels a Cart; 3. with four Wheels a Wa-

Traha 1. vehimur ſuper nivibus & Glacie.

Vehiculum unirotum dicitur *Pabo*; 2. birotum, *Carrus*; 3. quadrirotum

a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-wagon. 4.
or a Load-wagon. 5.
The parts of a Wagon, are, the Neep,
(or draught-tree,) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the Sides; 9. (10.
Then the Axle-trees,
about which the
Wheels run,
the Lin-Pins 11.
and Axletree-ſtaves, 12.
being faſtened before
them.
The Nave, 13.
is the ground-faſt
of the Wheel, 14.
from which com
twelve Spokes; 15.
The Ring encom-
paſſeth theſe, which is
made of ſix Fellows 16.
and as many Strakes. 17
Hampiers, & Hurdles 18
are ſet in
a Wagon.

Currus,
qui
vel *Sarracum*, 4.
vel *Plauſtrum*. 5.
Partes currus ſunt

Temo, 6.
Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ; 9.
Tum *Axes*, 10.
circa quos currunt
Rotæ, præfixis
Paxillis 11.
& *Obicibus*. 12.

Baſis *Rotæ* 13.

eſt *Modiolus*, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii*; 15.
Hos ambit
Orbile, compoſitum
è ſex *Abſidibus* 16.
& totidem *Canthis*. 17.
Currui
imponuntur
Corbes & *Crates*. 18.

Carrying

LXXXV.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*

The Coach-man, 1. **ſoyneth** a Horſe fit to match a Sadle-horſe, 2, 3 **to the** Coach-tree, **with** Thongs **or** Chains 5. **hanging down from** the Collar, 4.

Then he ſitteth upon the Saddle-horſe, **and driveth thoſe that go before him** 6.

Auriga, 1. jungit *Parippum* 2. *Sellario*, 3. ad *Temonem*, de *Helcio* 4. dependentibus *Loris* vel *Catenis*. 5.

Deinde inſidet *Sellario*, agit ante ſe *Anteceſſores* 6.

with

with a Whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String. 8.
He greaseth the Axle-
tree with Axle-tree-
grease, out of a grease-
pot 9.
and stoppeth the wheel
with a Trigen 10.
in a steep descent.
And thus the Coach
is driven along the
Wheel-ruts. 11.
Great persons are
carried with
six Horses 12.
by two Coach-men,
in a hanging-wagon,
which is called
a Coach 13.
Others, with two
Horses, 14.
in a Chariot 15.
Horse-Litters 16, 17.
are carried by two
Horses.
They use Pack-hor-
ses instead of Wagons
through Hills that are
not passable, 18.

Scutica, 7.
& flectit
Funibus. 8.
Axem
ungit
ex *vase unguentario* 9.
Axungia;
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine, 10.
in præcipiti descensu.
Et sic aurigatur
per *Orbitas*. 11.
Magnates
vehuntur
Sejugibus 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru pensili
qui vocatur 13.
Carpentum [pilentum]
Alii, *Bijugibus*, 14.
Essedo. 15.
Arceræ 16.
& *Lecticæ* 17.
portantur
a duobus equis.
Per invios montes
utuntur,
loco Curruum,
jumentis Clitellariis. 18.

Transitus

LXXXVI.

Tranſitus Aquarum.

Paſsing over Waters.

The

Left he that is to
passe over a River
should be all wet,
Bridges 1.
were invented for
Carriages,
and Foot-bridges 2.
for Foot-men.
If a River have
a Foord, 3.
it is waded over. 4.
Flotes, 5.
also are made of Tim-
ber pinned-together;
or Ferry-boats, 6.
of planks laid close
together, for fear they
should receive water.
Besides Scullers 7.
are made,
which are rowed with
an Oar, 8.
or a Pole, 9.
or haled with a
haleing-rope. 10.

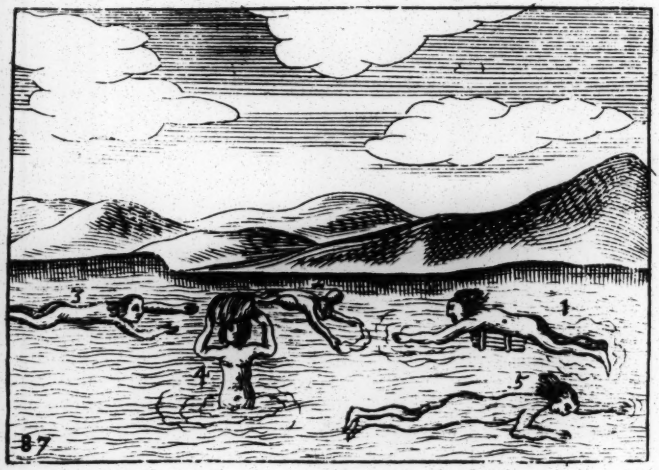
Trajecturus flumen
ne madefiat,
excogitati sunt
Pontes 1.

pro Vehiculis,
& *Ponticuli* 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si flumen
habet *Vadum*, 3.
vadatur. 4.
Struuntur etiam *Rates*, 5
ex compactis tignis;

vel *Pontones*, 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne
aquam excipiant.
Porro
fabricantur
Lintres (Lembi) 7.
qui aguntur *Remo*, 8.
vel *Conto*, 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco. 10.

LXXXVII.

Natatus.



Swimming.

Men are wont also to swim over waters upon a bundle of flags, 1. & besides upon blown Beast-bladders; 2. and after, by throwing their Hands and Feet 3. abroad.

At last they learned to tread the Water, 4. being plunged up to the girdle-stead, and carrying their Cloaths upon their Head.

A Diver, 5. can swim also under the water, like a Fish.

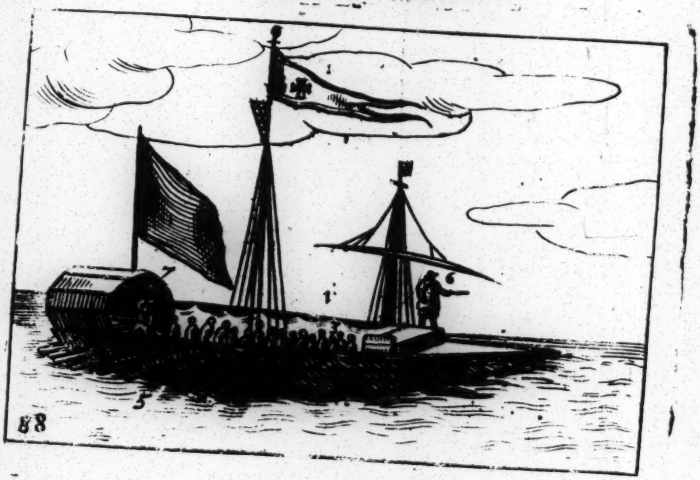
Solent etiam tranare aquas super *scirpeum fascem*, 1 porro super inflatas *Boum Vesicas*; 2. deindé, libero *jactatu mannum pedumque*. 3.

Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam*, 4. cingulo-tenus immersi, & vestes supra caput gestando.

Urinator, 5. etiam natare potest sub aqua, ut Piscis.

LXXXVIII.

Navis actuaria.



A Galley.

A Ship furnished with Oars 1. is a Barge 2. or a Foyst, &c. in which the Rowers, 3. sitting on Seats by the Oar-Rings, 4. Row 5. by striking the water with the Oars.

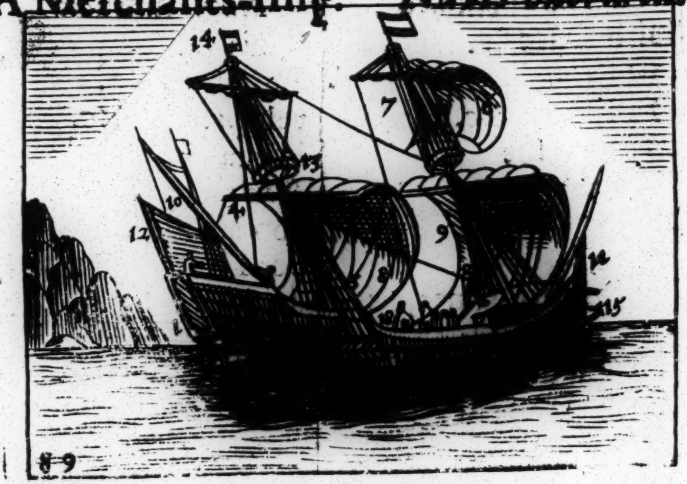
Navis instructa remis 1. est *Uniremis* 2. vel *Biremis*, &c. in qua *Remiges*, 3. considentes per *Transtra* ad *Scalmos*, 4. aquam *Remis* pellendo, remigant. 5.

The Ship-master 6. standing in the Fore-castle, and the Steers-man 7. sitting at the Stern and holding the Rudder, 8. steer the Vessel.

Proreta, 6. stans in *Prora*, & *Gubernator* 7. sedens in *Puppi*, renensque *Clavum*, 8. gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchants-ship. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship 1. is driven onward, not by Oars, but by the only force of the winds.

In it is a Mast 2. set up, fastned with Shrowds 3. on all sides to the Main-chains, to which the Sail-yards 4. (5. are tyed, and the Sails, to these; which are spred

Navigium 1. impellitur, non remis, sed sola vi ventorum.

In illo erigitur *Malus*, 2. undique ad *Oras Navis funibus* 3. firmatus; cui annectuntur

Antennæ, 4. his, *Vela*, 5. quæ ad Ventum

ſpꝛed open 6.
to the wind, and are
hoyſed vp bowlings 7.
The Sailes are
the main-Sail, 8.
the Trinket
oꝛ fore-Sail, 9.
the miſen-Sail,
oꝛ Poop-ſail. 10.
The Beak 11.
is in the Fore-deck.
The Ancient 12.
placed in the Stern.
On the Maſt
is the Fore-top 13.
the Watch-tower of the
Ship, and ouer the fore-
top a Vane 14.
to ſhew which way the
Wind ſtandeth.
The Ship is ſtayed
with an Anchor, 15.
The depth is
fathomed with a
Plummet. 16.
Paſſengers walk vp
and down the Decks, 17
The Sea-men run
to and fro through the
Hatches, 18.
And thus, euen Seas
are paſſed ouer.

expanduntur 6.
& *Verſoriis* 7.
verſantur.
Vela ſunt,
Artemon, 8.

Dolon, 9.

& *Epidromus*. 10.
In *Prora* eſt *Roſtrum*. 11
In *Puppi*,
Signum (vexillum) 12.
ponitur.
In malo
eſt *Corbis* 13.
Navis *Specula*,
& ſupra *galeam*
Apluſtre 14.

Ventorum Index.
Anchora, 15.
navis ſiſtitur.
Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.
Navigantes
deambulant
in *Tabulato*. 17.
Nautæ
curſitant
per *Foros*. 18.
Aliq; ita, etiam Maria
trajiciuntur.

Nu-

XC.

Naufragium.

Ship-wrack.

When

When a Storm 1. ariseth on a suddain,

they strike Saile, 2. lest the Ship should be dashed against Rocks 3. or light upon Shelves 4.

If they cannot hinder her, they suffer Shipwrack. 5.

And then the Men, the Wares, & all things are miserably lost.

Nor doth the Sheat-anchor, 6. being cast with a Cable, do any good.

Some escape, either on a Plank 7. and by swimming, or in the Boat. 8.

Part of the Wares with the dead Folks is carried out of the Sea 9. upon the shoars.

Cum *Procella* 1. repente oritur, contrahunt *Vela*, 2. ne Navis ad *Scopulos* 3. allidatur, aut in *Brevia* (Syrtes) 4. incidat.

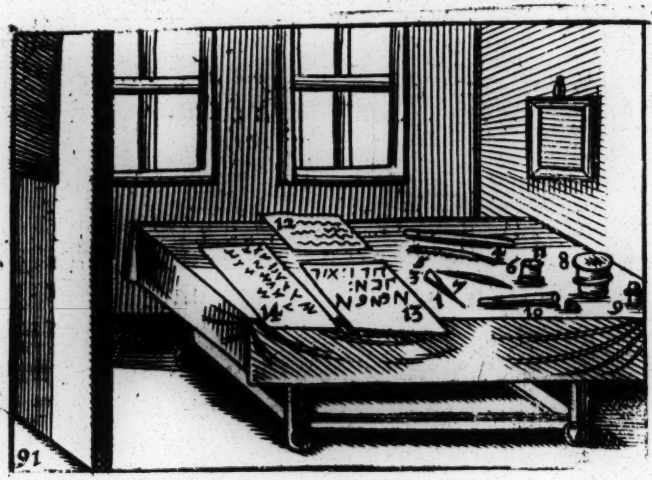
Si non possunt prohibere, patiuntur *Naufragium* 5. Tum miserabiliter pereunt Homines, *Merces*, omnia; (juvat Neq; hic quidquam *Sacra anchora*, 6. *Rudenti* jacta.

Quidam evadunt, vel *tabula* 7. ac enatando, vel *Scapha*, 8. Pars Mercium cum mortuis e *Mari* 9. in littora defertur.

Writing

XCI.

Writing. *Ars Scriptoria.*



The Ancients writ in Tables done over with Wax **with a brasen** Poitrel, 1. **with the sharp end** 2. **whereof Letters were engraven, and rubbed out again with the broad end** 3.

Afterwards they writ Letters **with a** small Reed. 4.

Veteres ſcribebant in *tabellis ceratis* æneo *Sty'o*, 1. cujus parte cuſpidata 2. exarabantur literæ, plana 3. vero rurſum obliterabantur.

Deinde *literas* pingebant *ſubtili Calamo*. 4.

The

We uſe
a Gooſ-quill, 5.
the Stem 6.
of which we make
with a Pen-kife; 7.
then we dip the neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is ſtopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put up our Pens
into a Pennar. 10.
We dry a writing
with Blotting-paper,
or Caliſ-ſand,
out of a Sand-box. 11.

And we indeed,
write from the
left-hand,
towards the right; 12.
the Hebrews from
the right-hand
towards the left; 13.
the Chinois,
and other Indians,
from the top downwards. 14.

Nos utimur
anſerina Penna, 5.
cujus *Caulem* 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8.
quod obſtruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario*. 10.
Scripturam ſiccamus,
charta bibula,
vel *arena ſcriptoria*,
ex *Theca pulveraria*. 11.

Et nos quidem,
ſcribimus
a ſiniſtra
dextrorſum; 12.
Hebræi
a dextera
ſiniſtrorſum; 13.
Chinenſes
& *Indi* alii,
a ſummo
deorſum. 14.

Papyrus

XCII.

Papyrus.

Paper.

The ancients used Beech-boards, 1.
or Leaves 2.
as also Barks 3.
of Trees,
especially of an Egyptian shrub, which was called Papyrus.

Now, Paper is in use; which the Paper-maker maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linnen-rags, 5.
stamped to Mash, 6.
which being taken up in Frames, 7.
he spreadeth into Sheets, 8,
and setteth them in the air, that they may be dried.

Twenty five of these make a Quire, 9.
twenty quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of these a Bale of Paper, 11.

That which is to last long is written in Parchment, 12.

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis* 2.
et & *Libris* 3.
Arborum, præsertim
arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat
Papyrus.

Nunc, est in usu
Charta ;
quem *Chartopœus*,
in *mola papyracea*, 4.
conficit è *linteis vetu-*
in *pulmentum* (*stis*, 5.
contusis, 6.
quod, *Formulis* 7.
haustum,
diducit
in *plagulas*, 8.
aerique exponit,
ut siccentur.

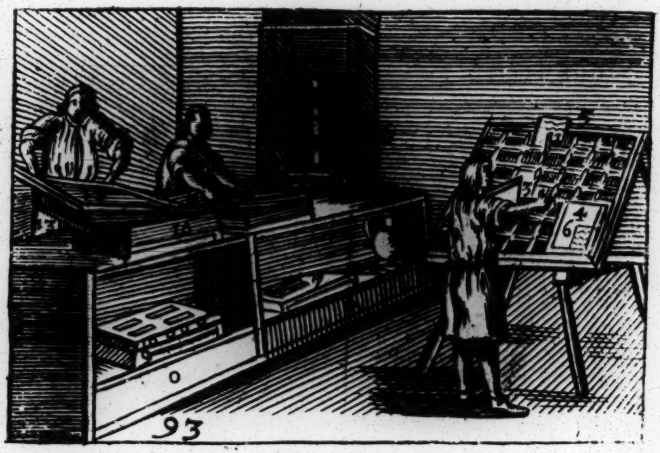
Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX. Scapi
Volumen minus, 10.
orum X.
Volumen majus. 11.

Diu duraturum,
scribitur in
Membrana. 12.

Printing

XCIII.

Printing. *Typographia.*



The Printer hath Copper-Letters in a great number put into Boxes. 5.

The Compoſitor 1. taketh them out one by one, and (according to the Copy, which he hath faſtned before him in a Viſorium 2.) compoſeth words

Typographus habet *æneos Typos*, magno numero, diſtributos per *Loculamenta*. 5.

Typotheta 1. eximit illos ſingulatim, & componit (ſecundum *Exemplar*, quod *Retinaculo* 2. ſibi præfixum habet) verba

in

in a Compo ng-ſtick, 3.
till a Line be made,
he putteth theſe in
a Gally, 4.
till a Page 6.
be made, and theſe
again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chaſes, 8.
with Coyns, 9.
leſt they ſhould
drop out, and putteth
them under the
Preſs, 10.

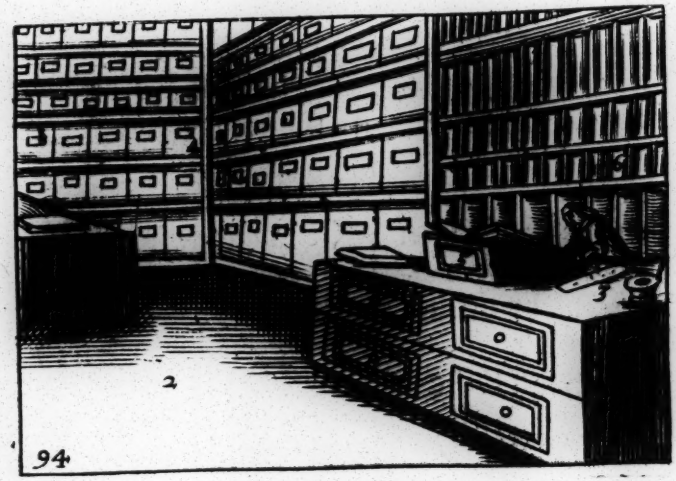
Then the Preſſe-man
beateth it over with
Printers-Ink by means
of Balls. 11.
ſpreadeth upon it the
Papers,
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put under
the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and preſſed down
with the Bar 15.
he maketh to take
Impreſſion.

Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *Verſus*;
hos indit
Formæ, 4.
donec fiat *Pagina*; 6.
has iterum
Tabulæ Compoſitoriæ, 7.
eoſque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur;
ac ſubjicit

Prelo. 10.
Tum *Impreſſor*,
ope *Pilarum*, 11.
illinit
Atramento impreſſorio;
ſuperimponit,
inditas *Operculo* 12.
Chartas,
quas,
in *Tigello* 13.
ſubditas
Trochleæ, 14.
& *Sucula* 15.
impreſſas,
facit
typos imbibere.

XCIV.

Bibliopolium.



The Book-ſellars Shop.

The Book-seller 1.
selleth Books
in a Book-sellers-shop, 2
of which he writeth
a Catalogue. 3.

The Books are
placed on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open
for use upon a Desk 5.

A multitude of Books
is called
a Library. 6.

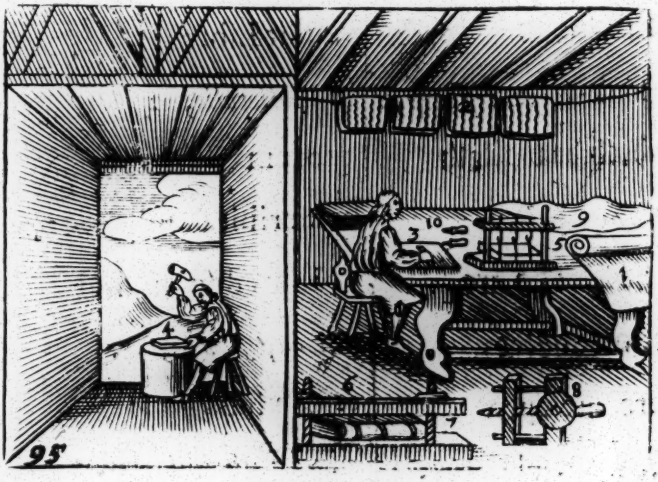
Bibliopola 1.
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum
conscribit *Catalogum*. 3.

Libri disponuntur
per *Repositoria*, 4.
& ad usum,
super *Pluteum* 5.
exponuntur.

Multitudo Librorum,
vocatur
Bibliotheca. 6.

XCV.

Bibliopegus.



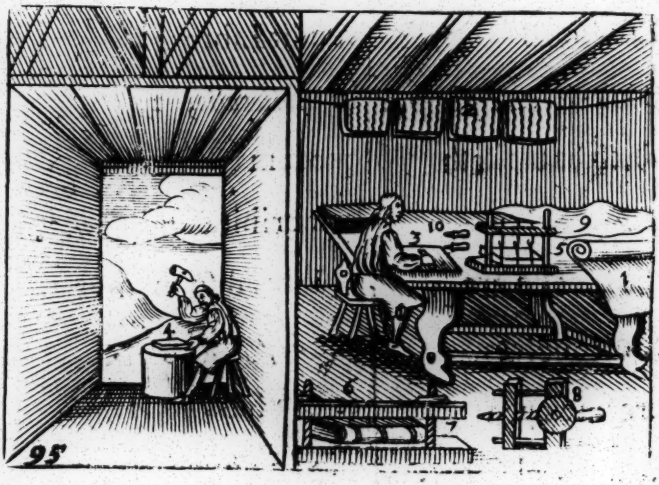
The Book-binder.

Mon-

In times past	Olim
they glued Paper	agglutinabant
to Paper, and rolled	Chartam chartæ,
them up together into	convolvebantque eas
one Rowl, 1.	in unum *Volumen.* 1.
At this day	Hodie
the Book-binder	compingit Libros
bindeth Books,	*Compactor,*
whilst he wipeth 2.	dum Chartas,
over Papers	*aqua glutinosa*
steept in Gum-water;	maceratas, tergit; 2.
and then foldeth	
them together, 3.	deinde complicat, 3.
beateth them with a	malleat, 4.
hammer, 4. up, 5.	tum consuit, 5.
then stitcheth them	
presseth them	comprimit
in a Presse, 6.	*Prelo,* 6.
which hath two	(quod habet
Scrues 7. (back,	duas *Cochleas* 7.)
glueth them on the	dorso conglutinat,
cutteth off the edges	rotundo *Cultro* 8.
with a round Knife, 8.	demarginat,
and at last covereth	tandem
them with Parchment	*Membrana*
or Leather, 9.	vel *Corio* 9.
maketh them hand-	vestit, efformat,
some, and setteth on	& affigit
Clasps. 10.	*Uncinulos.* 10.

XCV.

Bibliopegus.



The Book-binder.

Mon-

In times past they glued Paper to Paper, and rolled them up together into one Rowl, 1.

At this day the Book-binder bindeth Books, whilst he wipeth 2. over Papers steept in Gum-water; and then foldeth them together, 3. beateth them with a hammer, 4. up, 5. then stitcheth them presseth them in a Presse, 6. which hath two Scrues 7. (back, glueth them on the cutteth off the edges with a round Knife, 8. and at last covereth them with Parchment or Leather, 9. maketh them handsome, and setteth on Clasps. 10.

Olim agglutinabant Chartam chartæ, convolvebantque eas in unum *Volumen*. 1.

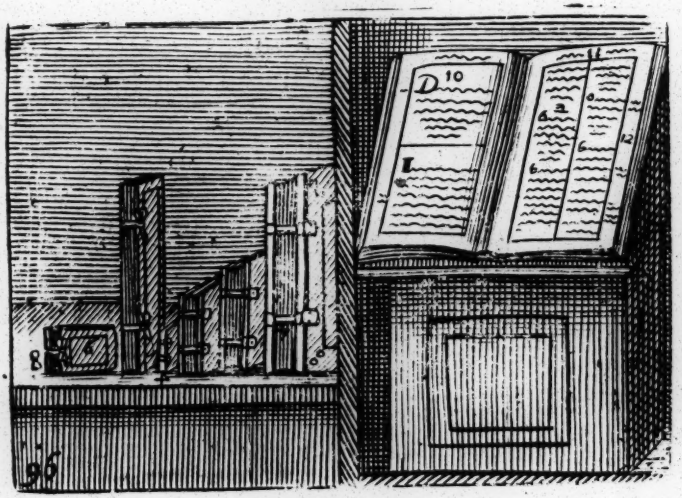
Hodie compingit Libros *Compactor*, dum Chartas, *aqua glutinosa* maceratas, tergit; 2.

deinde complicat, 3.
malleat, 4.
tum consuit, 5.

comprimit *Prelo*, 6.
(quod habet dûas *Cochleas* 7.)
dorso conglutinat,
rotundo *Cultro* 8.
demarginat,
tandem *Membrana* vel *Corio* 9.
vestit, efformat,
& affigit *Uncinulos*. 10.

XCVI.

Liber.



A Book.

A Book,
as to its outward
ſhape is either
in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo 4.
either made to open
Side-wiſe, 5.
or Long-wiſe, 6.
with Brazen Claſps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-boſſes, 9.
Within are
Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
ſometimes divided
with Columns, 11.
and Marginal Notes. 12.

Liber,
quoad formam
exteriorem,
eſt vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4.
vel *Columnatus*, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Clauſuris æneis*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*, 9.
Intus
ſunt *Folia* 10.
duabus *Paginis*,
aliquando
Columnis diviſa, 11.
cumque
notis marginalibus. 12.

XCVII.

Schola.

A School.

The

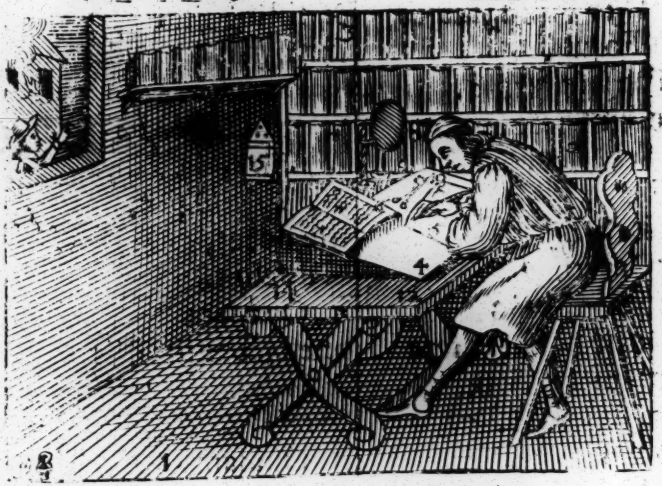
A School 1.
is a ſhop, in which
Young wits
are faſhion'd to vertue,
and it is diſtinguiſhed
into Forms.
The Maſter, 2.
ſitteth in a Chair; 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms; 5.
he teacheth,
they learn.
Some things
are writ down before
them with Chalk
on a Table. 6.
Some
ſit at a Table,
and write: 7.
he mendeth 8.
their Faults.
Some ſtand and
rehearſe things com-
mitted to memory. 9.
Some talk
together, 10.
and behave themſelves
wantonly,
and careleſly;
theſe are chaaſed
with a Ferula 11.
and a Rod, 12.

Schola 1.
eſt officina, in qua
novelli animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& diſtinguitur
in *Claſſes*.
Præceptor, 2.
ſedet in *Cathedra*; 3.
Diſcipuli, 4.
in *Subſelliis*; 5.
ille docet,
hi diſcunt.
Quædam
præſcribuntur illis
creta
in *tabella*. 6.
Quidam
ſedent ad menſam,
& ſcribunt: 7.
ipſe corrigit 8.
Mendas.
Quidam ſtant,
& recitant
memoriæ mandata. 9.
Quidam confabu-
lantur, 10.
ac gerunt ſe
petulantes
& negligentes:
hi caſtigantur
Ferula (baculo) 11.
& *Virga*. 12.

The

XCVIII.

The Study. *Muſeum.*



The Study 1.
is a place
where a Student, 2.
a part from men,
ſitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilſt he readeth
Books, 3.
which being within
his reach, he layeth
open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the
beſt things out of
them into his own
Manual, 5.

Muſæum 1.
eſt locus,
ubi *Studioſus*, 2.
ſecretus ab hominibus,
ſolus ſedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat
Libros, 3.
quos penes ſe

ſuper *Pluteum* 4.
exponit, & ex illis
in *Manuale* 5. ſuum
optima quæq; excerpit,

or marketh them, in them, with a daſh, 6.
or a little ſtar, 7.
in the Margent,

Being to ſit up late, he ſetteth
a Candle, 8.
on a Candle-ſtick, 9.
which is ſnuffed with Snuffers; 10.
before the Candle, he placeth
a Screen, 11.
which is green, that it may not hurt his eye-ſight; richer perſons uſe a Taper,
for a Tallow-candle ſtinketh,
and ſmoaketh.

A Letter, 12.
is wrapped up,
writ upon, 13.
and ſealed. 14.

Going abroad by night, he maketh uſe of a Latnhorn, 15.
or a Torch. 16.

aut in illis
Litura, 6.
vel ad *marginem*
Aſteriſco, 7.
notat.

Lucubraturus,
elevat
Lychnum (*candelam*) 8.
in *Candelabro*, 9.
qui emungitur
Emunctorio; 10.
ante Lychnum
collocat
Umbraculum, 11.
quod viride eſt,
ne hebetet
oculorum aciem:
opulentiores
utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela ſebacea*
fœtet & fumigat.

Epiſtola, 12.
complicatur,
inſcribitur, 13.
& obſignatur. 14.

Noctu prodiens,
utitur *Laterna*, 15.
vel *Face*, 16.

XCIX.

Arts belonging to the Speech.

Artes ſermonis.

Grammar, 1.
is converſant
about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh
words 3.
& teacheth how to utter
write, 4.
put together,
and part them rightly.
Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were
paint 6.

Grammatica, 1.
verſatur
circa *Literas*, 2.
ex quibus componit
Voces (*verba* 3.
eaſq; docet recte eloqui,
ſcribere, 4.
conſtruere,
diſtinguere [interpun-
Rhetorica 5. (gere]
pingit 6. quaſi

a rude

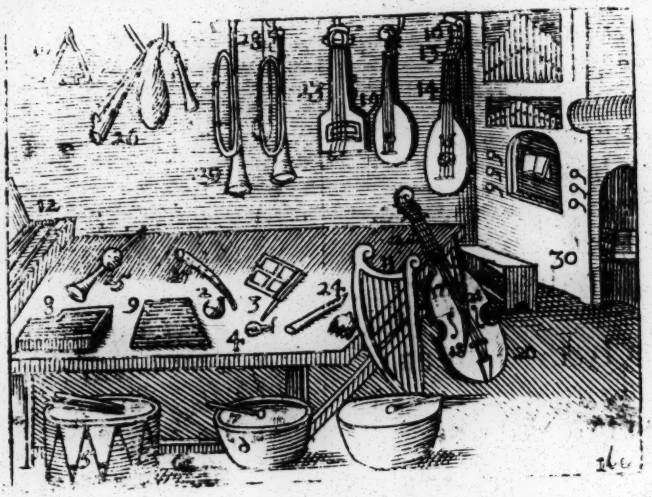
a rude Form 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flouriſhes, 8.
ſuch as are, Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apophthegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, &c.
Poetry 9.
gathereth the Flours
of Speech 10. (were
and tyeth them as it
into a little Garland, 11.
and ſo making of
Proſe a Poem,
it maketh ſeveral ſorts
of Verſes,
and Odes, (ec
and is therefore crown-
with a Laurel. 12.
Muſique 13.
ſetteth Tunes, 14.
with Pricks,
to which it fitteth words
and ſo ſignifieth alone,
or in Conſort,
or by voice,
or Muſical
Inſtruments. 15.

rudem *formam* 7.
Sermonis *Oratoriis*
pigmentis, 8.
ut ſunt *Figuræ*,
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (Proverbia)
Apophthegmata,
Sententiæ (Gnomæ)
Similia
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poeſis 9.
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis* 10.
& colligat quaſi
in *Corollam*, 11.
atque ita, faciens
è *proſa ligatam Orationem*,
componit
varia *Carmina*,
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru. 12.
Muſica 13.
componit *Notis*
Melodias, 14.
quibus Verba aptat,
atque ita cantat ſola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)
aut voce,
aut Inſtrumentis
Muſicis. 15.

Muſical

C.

Muſical Inſtruments. *Inſtrumenta Muſica.*



Muſical Inſtruments are thoſe which make a ſound: Firſt, when they are beaten upon, as a Cymbal, 1. with a Peſtil, a little Bell, 2. with an Iron Pellet within; a Rattle, 3. by toſſing it about; a Jews-trump, 3. being put to the mouth, with the finger; a Drum, 5. and a Kettle, 6. with a Drumſtick, 7.

Muſica Inſtrumenta ſunt quæ edunt Vocem: Primò, cùm pulſantur, ut *Cymbalum* 1. *Piſtillo*, *Tintinnabulum* 2. intus *globulo ferreo*; *Crepitaculum*, 3. circumverſando; *Crembalum*, 4. ori admotum, digito; *Tympanum*, 5. & *Aheneum*, 6. *Clavicula*, 7.

as also the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherds-harp; 9.
and the Tymbrel. 10.
Secondly,
upon which strings are
stretched, and struck upon
as the Psalter, 11.
and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands;

the Lute 13.
in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are stretched upon
the Bridg, 18.
the Citthern; 19.
with the right hand only,
the Vial, 20.
with a Bow; 21.
and the Harp. 23.
with a wheel within,
which is turned about;
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left-hand.
Atlast,
those which are blown,
as, with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.

the Trumpet, 28 29.
or with bellows as,
a pair of Organs. 30.

ut & *Sambuca*, 8
cum *Organo pastoritio*; 9.
& *Sistrum* (Crotalum) 10.
Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.
cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Dexterâ tantùm,
Testudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi*, 17.
intenduntur
super *Ponticulum*, 18.)
& *Cythara*; 19.
Pandura, 20.
Plectro; 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ.
quæ versatur:
in singulis,
Dimensiones, 22.
sinistrâ tanguntur.

Tandem
quæ inflantur,
ut, Ore,
Fistula (*Tibia*) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28.
Buccina; 29.
vel *Follibus*
ut, *Organum pneum.* 30.

Philo-

CI.

Philoſophia.

Philoſophy.

The Naturaliſt, 1. vieweth all the works of God in the World.

The Supernaturaliſt, 2 ſearcheth out the Cauſes, and Effects of things.

The Arithmetician, reckoneth numbers, by adding, ſubſtracting, multiplying, and dividing; and that either by Cyphers 3. on a Slate, or by Counters 4. upon a Desk:

Country-people reckon 5. with Figures of ten X. and Figures of five V. by Twelves, Fifteens, and Threeſcores.

Phyſicus, 1. ſpeculatur omnia Dei Opera in Mundo.

Metaphyſicus, 2. perſcrutatur rerum *Cauſas* & *Effecta*.

Arithmeticus, computat numeros addendo, ſubtrahendo, multiplicando, dividendo;

idque vel *Ciphris* 3. in *Palimſepſto*, vel *Calculis* 4. ſuper *Abacum*:

Ruſtici numerant 5. *Decuſſibus* X. & *Quincuncibus* V. per *Duodenas*, *Quindenas*, & *Sexagenas*.

CII.

Geometria.

Geometrie.

A Geometrician measureth the heighth of a Tower, 1... 2. or the distance of places, 3....4. either with a Quadrate, 5. or a Jacobs-staff. 6.

He marketh out the Figures of things, with Lines, 7. Angles, 8. and Circles, 9. by a Rule, 10. a Square, 11. (ses. 12. and a pair of Compasses.

Out of these arise an Oval, 13. a Triangle, 14. a Quadrangle, 15. and other Figures.

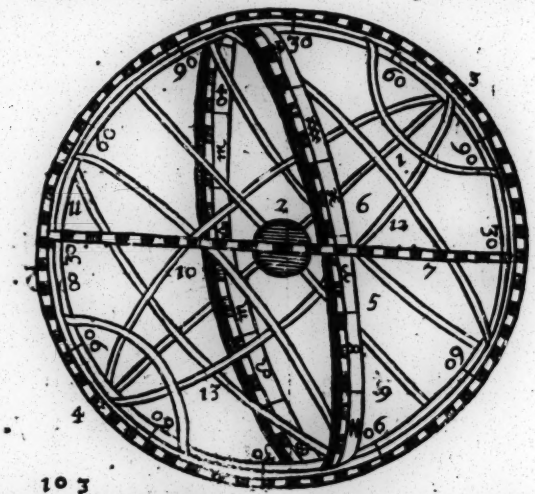
Geometra.
metitur
altitudinem
Turris, 1....2.
aut *distantiam*
Locorum, 3....4.
sive *Quadrante*, 5.
sive *Radio*. 6.

Figuras rerum
designat *Lineis*, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam, 11.
& *Circinum*. 12.

Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tertagonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

CIII.

The Celestial Sphere *Sphæra Cœlestis.*



103

Astronomie **considereth the** motion of the Stars, Astrologie **the effects of them.**

The Globe of Heaven **is turned about upon an** Axle-tree 1. **about** the Globe of the Earth, 2. **in the space of** XXIV **hours**

The Polar-stars, **or** Poles, the *Arctick* 3. **and** *Antarctick*, 4. **conclude** the *Axle* tree **at both ends.**

The Heaven **is full of Stars every where.**

There are reckoned above a thousand fixed stars; **but of** constellations

Astronomia considerat *astrorum motus*, *Astrologia* eorum effectus.

Cœli Globus volvitur super *Axem* 1. circa *Globum Terræ*, 2 spatio XXIV. horarum.

Axem utrinq; finiunt *Stellæ Polares* sive *Poli*, *Arcticus* 3. & *Antarcticus*. 4.

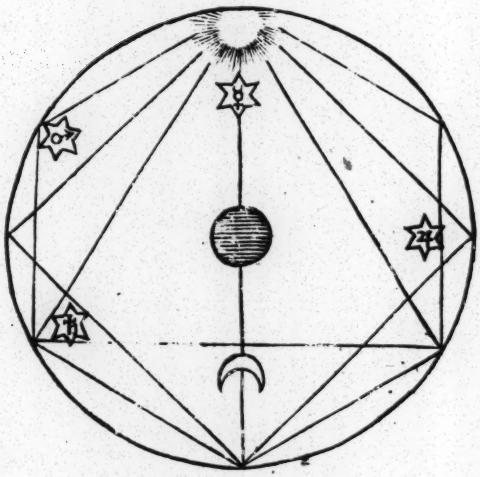
Cœlum undiq; est stellatum: *Stellarum fixarum* numerantur plus *mille*; *Siderum* verò towards

towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.
Add to these the XII. Signs of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one of XXX. degrees, whose names are, ♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini, ♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo, ♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius, ♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor. ♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.
Under this the seven wandering Stars, VII.
which they call Planets, move, whose way is a circle in the midle of the Zodiack, called the Ecliptick. 6.
Other circles are the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator; 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Æquinocts, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ entereth into ♈ Autumnal,
when it entereth into ♎)
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ entereth into ♋ of the Winter
when it entereth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13
and the two Polar circles. 14, 15.

Septentrionalium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.
Adde *Signa* XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum XXX.
quorum nomina sunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gemini*
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*,
♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*,
♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricornus*,
♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Pisces*
Sub hoc, curſitant
Stellæ erraticæ VII.
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via eſt,
Circulus in medio Zodiaci,
dictus, *Ecliptica*. 6.
Alii Circuli ſunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Æquator; 9.
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoctiorum*, 10.
(*Verni*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈
Autumnalis
quando ingreditur ♎
alter *Solſtitiorum*. 11.
(*Æſtivi*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;
Hyberni
quando ingreditur ♑;)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. *Cancri*, 12.
Tr. *Capricorni*, 13.
& duo *Polares*. 14, 15.

CIV.

Planetarum Adſpectus.



104

The *A*ſpects of the *P*lanets.

Mon-

The Moon ☽ runneth thorow the Zodiaque every Month.

The Sun, ☉ in a year;

Mercury ☿ and Venus, ♀ about the Sun, the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585. dayes.

Mars, ♂ in two years;

Jupiter, ♃ in almost twelve;

Saturn, ♄ in thirty years.

Hereupon they meet variously amongst themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.

As here the ☉ and ☿ are in Conjunction;

☉ and ☽ in Opposition,

☉ and ♄ in a Trine,

Aspect,

☉ and ♃ in a Quartile.

☉ and ♂ in a Sextile.

Luna ☽ percurrit *Zodiacum* singulis *Mensibus.*

Sol, ☉ Anno;

Mercurius ☿ & *Venus*, ♀ circa Solem, ille CXV, hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.

Mars, ♂ Biennio;

Jupiter, ♃ fere duodecim;

Saturnus, ♄ triginta annis.

Hinc varie inter se conveniunt & se mutuo adspiciunt:

Ut hic, sunt

☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,

☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione*,

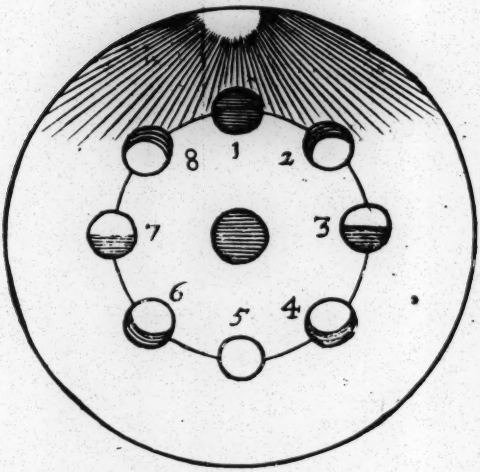
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,

☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura*,

☉ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CV.

Phaſes Lunæ.



105

The Apparitions of the Moon.

The Moon,
shineth not by her
own Light,
but that which is
borrowed of the Sun.

For the one half
of it is always enlight-
ned, the other
remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with
the Sun, 1.
to be obscure, almost
none at all;
in Opposition, 5.
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full-Moon;)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it
the Prime, 3.
and last Quarter; 7.

Otherwise
it wareth 2....4.
or waneth 6....8.
and is said to be
horned, or more than
half round.

Luna,
lucet,
non sua propria,
sed a *Sole* mutuata
Luce.

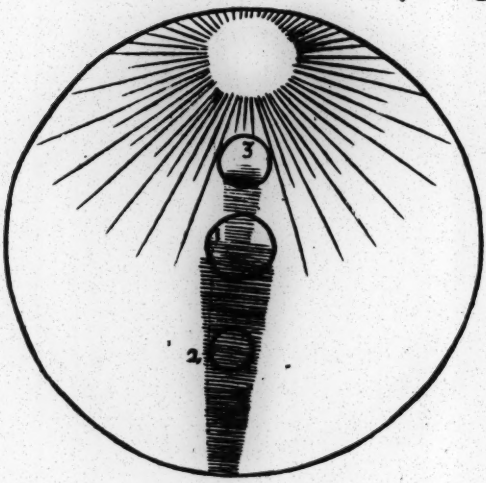
Nam,
altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus,
in *Conjunctione*
Solis, 1.
obscuram,
imo nullam;
in *Oppositione*, 5.
totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium:)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus
primam 3.
& *ultimam* 7. *Quadram*)

Cæteroqui
crescit 2....4.
aut decrescit, 6....8.
& vocatur
Falcata vel *gibbosa*.

CVI.

Eclipſes.



106

The Eclipſes.

The Sun
is ỳ Fountain of Light,
inlightning all things;
but the Earth 1.
and the Moon 2.
being shady Bodies,
are not pierced
with it Rayes,
for they cast a shadow
upon the place just
over against them.

Therefore,
when ỳ Moon lighteth
into the shadow of the
it is darkned, (Earth 2.
which we call
an Eclipse, or defect.

But when
the Moon runneth
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth 3.
it covereth it
with its shadow:
and this we call
the Eclipse of the Sun,
because it taketh from
us the sight of the Sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun
for all that suffer any
thing, but the Earth.

Sol,
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia:
sed non penetrantur
Radiis ejus
Corpora opaca,
Terra 1.
& *Luna*; 2.
nam jaciunt umbram,
in locum oppositum.

Ideo,
cum Luna incidit
in umbram Terræ, 2.
obscuratur:
quod vocamus
Eclipsin [deliquium]

Cum vero (*Lunæ.*
Luna currit
inter Solem
& Terram, 3.
obtegit illum
umbra sua:
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia nobis adimit
prospectum Solis
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen Sol
aliquid patitur,
sed Terra.

The

CVII. a.

The terreſtrial Sphere. *Sphæra terreſtris.*

The Earth is round, & therefore to be repreſented by two Hemiſpheres, a . . . b

The circuit of it (greeſ is three hundred one ſixty de- (whereof every one maketh fifteen German miles) is 5400 miles; and yet it is but a prick, being compared to the whole, whereof it is the Centre.

They meaſure the longitude of it by Climates, and the Latitude by Parallels. 2. (it about.

The Ocean 3. compaſſeth and five Seas waſh it. the Mediterrane Sea, 4 the Baltick Sea, 5. the Red Sea 6. the Perſian Sea, 7. and the Caſpian Sea, 8.

Terra eſt rotunda. fingenda igitur duobus *Hemiſphæriis*, a . . . b.

Ambitus ejus, eſt *graduum* CCCLX. (quorum quiſque facit Milliaria Germanica XV) ſeu Milliarium MCCCC. & tamen eſt Punctum, collatum cum Orbe, cujus *Centrum* eſt.

Longitudinem ejus dimetiuntur *Climatibus*, Latitudinem lineis *Parallelis*. 2.

Eam ambit *Oceanus*, 3. & perfundunt V *Maria*, *Mediterraneum*, 4. *Balticum*, 5. *Erythræum*, 6. *Perſicum*, 7. *Caſpium*, 8.

CVII. b.

The terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra terrestris.*

107. b

It is divided into 5 Zones, whereof the 2 frigid ones 9.9 are inhabitable, the 2 Temperate ones, 10 10 & y. Torrid one, 11 habitable

Besides it is divided into three Continents; (viz. this of ours, 12. we is subdivided into Europe, 13. Asia, 14 Africa, 15. America, 16...16 (whose inhabitants are Antipodes to us) and the South land 17...17 yet unknown.

They that dwell under the North pole 18 have y days and nights 6 months long.

In the Ilands float in the Sea.

Distribuitur in *Zonas* V. quarum *duæ Frigidæ*, 9. . . 9. sunt inhabitabiles; duæ *Temperatæ*, 10. . . 10. & *Torrida*, 11. habitantur.

Cæterum divisa est in tres *Continentes*: Nostram, 12 quæ subdividitur in *Europam* 13. *Asiam*, 14 & *Africam*, 15. in *Americam* 16... 16. cujus incolæ nobis sunt *Antipodes*; & in *Terram Australem*, 17 .17 adhuc incognitam.

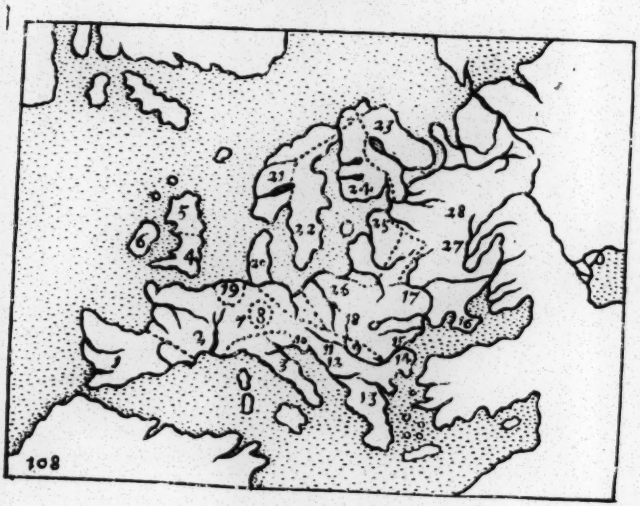
Habitantes sub *Arcto*, 18. semestrales habent Noctes Dies q e.

In maribus, infinitæ natant *Insulæ*.

Europa

CVIII.

Europa.



Europe.

The

The chief Kingdoms in our Europe, are	In *Europa* noſtra, ſunt *Regna* primaria,
Spain, 1.	*Hiſpania*, 1.
France, 2.	*Gallia*, 2.
Italy, 3.	*Italia*, 3.
England, 4.	*Anglia* (Britannia) 4.
Scotland, 5.	*Scotia*, 5.
Ireland, 6.	*Hibernia*, 6.
Germany, 7.	*Germania*, 7.
Bohemia, 8.	*Bohemia*, 8.
Hungary, 9.	*Hungaria*, 9.
Croatia, 10.	*Croatia*, 10.
Dacia, 11.	*Dacia*, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.	*Sclavonia*, 12.
Greece, 13.	*Græcia*, 13.
Thrace, 14.	*Thracia*, 14.
Podolia, 15.	*Podolia*, 15.
Tartary, 16.	*Tartaria*, 16.
Lituania, 17.	*Lituania*, 17.
Poland, 18.	*Polonia*, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.	*Belgium*, 19.
Denmark, 20.	*Dania*, 20.
Norway, 21.	*Norvegia*, 21.
Swethland, 22.	*Suecia*, 22.
Lapland, 23.	*Lappia*, 23.
Finland, 24.	*Finnia*, 24.
Liſland, 25.	*Livonia*. 25.
Pruſſia, 26.	*Boruſſia*, 26.
Moſcovy, 27.	*Muſcovia*, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.	*Ruſſia*, 28.

CIX.

Moral Philoſophy. *Ethica.*

This Life is a way.
or a place divided into
two wayes, **like**
Pythagoras's **letter** Y;
broad 1.
on the left-hand track,
narrow 2.
on the right;
that belongs to Vice 3.
this to Vertue, 4.
Mind, Young-man, 5.
imitate Hercules,
leave ỹ left-hand way,
turn from Vice.

Vita hæc, eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Literæ *Pythagoricæ* Y;
ſiniſtro tramite
latum 1.
dextro
anguſtum: 2.
ille *Vitii* 3. eſt,
hic *Virtutis*, 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare,
Siniſtram linque,
Vitium averſare:

the

the Entrance is fair,
but the End, 7.
is ugly and ſteep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny: 8.
no way is
unpaſſable to Vertue;
follow (eth,
whither Vertue lead-
through narrow places
to ſtately places,
to the tower of honour, 9
Keep the middle
and ſtraight path (ſafe.
and thou ſhalt go very
Take heed thou do
not go too much on
the right hand: 10.
Bridle in, 12.
the wild horſe 11.
of affection, (headlong.
leſt thou fall down
See thou doſt not go
amiſs on the left-
hand, 13.
in an Aſs-like
ſluggiſhneſs, 14.
but go onwards
conſtantly,
perſevere to the end,
and thou ſhalt be
crowned, 15.

ſpecioſus *Aditus*,
ſed turpis
& præceps *Exitus*, 7.
Dextera ingredere,
ıtut ſpinoſa: 8.
nulla via
nvia Virtuti;
Sequere,
quo ducit Virtus,
per *auguſta*
ad *auguſta*,
ad *arcem Honoris*, 9.
Medium tene
& rectum *tramitem*;
tutiſſimus ibis.
Cave excedas

ad dextram, 10.
Affectus,
equum ferocem, 11.
compeſce freno, 12.
ne præceps fias.
Cave deficias

ad Siniſtram, 13.

ſegnitie aſinina: 14.
ſed progredere
conſtanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis. 15.

Pru-

CX.

Prudence. *Prudentia.*

Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things
as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth,
ſpeaketh, or thinketh
nothing in vain.
She looks backward, 3
as into a looking-glaſs, 4
to things paſt;
and ſeeth before her, 5.
as with a Perſpective-
glaſs, 7.
things to come,
or the end; 6.
and ſo ſhe perceiveth

Prudentia, 1.
omnia circumſpectat,
ut *Serpens*, 2.
nihilq; agit,
loquitur, & cogitat
in caſſum.
Reſpicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
ad *Præterita*;
& *Proſpicit*, 5.

tanquam *Teleſcopio*, 7.
Futura
ſeu *Finem*: 6.
atq; ita perſpicit

what

what she hath done, and what remaineth to be done.

She proposeth an Honest, Profitable, (done, and withal, if it may be a pleasant End to her actions.

Having foreseen the End, she looketh out Means as a Way, 8.

Which leadeth to the end; but such as are certain and easie, and fewer rather than more, lest any thing should hinder. (tunity 9.

She watcheth Oppor-

(which having a bushy-forehead, 10. & being bald-pated, 11. and moreover having wings, 12. doth quickly slip away) and catcheth it.

She goeth on her way warily, for fear she should stumble or go amiss.

quid egerit, & quid agendum restet.

Actionibus suis præfigit *Scopum*, *Honestum*, *Utilem*, simulq; si fieri potest, *Jucundum*.

Fine prospecto, dispicit *Media*, ceu *Viam*, 8. quæ ducit ad Finem; sed certa & facilia, pauciora potius quam plura: ne quid impediat.

Occasioni 9. (quæ *Fronte capillata*, 10. sed Vertice *calva*, 11. dhæc *alata*. 12. facile elabitur) attendit, eamque captat.

In via pergit caute (provide) ne impingat aut aberret.

CXI.

Diligence. *Sedulitas.*

Diligence 1.
loveth labours,
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Piſmire, 2.
and carrieth together,
as ſhe doth, for her ſelf,
ſtore **of all things.** 3.
She doth not always
ſleep, or make holy-days,

Sedulitas 1.
amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam,*
ſemper eſt in *opere,*
ut *Formica,* 2.
& comportat ſibi,
ut illa, (*am.* 3.
omnium rerum *Copi-*
Non dormit ſemper,
aut ferias agit,

as

as the Sluggard, 4.
& the Grashopper 5. do;
whom Want 6.
at the last overtaketh.

She persueth what things she hath undertaken chærfully, even to the end; she putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth she sing the Crows song, 7. (ver which saith over and o- Cras, cras.

After labours undergone, and ended, being even wearied, she resteth her self; but being refreshed with Rest, that she may not use her self to Idleness, she falleth again to her Business.

A diligent Scholar is like Bees, 8. which carry Honey from divers Flowers 9. into their Hive. 10.

ut *Ignavus* 4.
& *Cicada*; 5.
quos tandem
premit *Inopia*. 6.

Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem usque;
nihil procrastinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi*, 7.
qui ingeminat
Cras, cras.

Post *labores exantlatos*,
& lassata,
quiescit:
Sed, *quiete* recreata,
ne adsuescat *Otio*,
redit ad *Negotia*.

Diligens *Discipulus*,
similis est *Apibus*, 8.
qui ex variis *Floribus*, 9.
Mel congerunt
in *Alveare* suum. 10.

CXII.

Temperantia.

Temperance.

Temperance 1.
prescribeth a mean
to meat and drink, 2.
and restraineth
the desire
as with a Bridle, 3.
and so
moderateth all things,
lest any thing too
much be done.

Revellers
are made drunk, 4.
they stumble, 5.
they spue, 6.
and brabble. 7.

From drunkennes
procedeth
Lasciviousnes;
from this,
a lewd life (sters, 8.
amongst Whoremas-
and Whores, 9.
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing. 10.

Temperantia 1.
modum præscribit
Cibo & *Potui*, 2.
& continet
Cupidinem
ceu *Fræno*, 3.
& sic
omnia moderatur,
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titūbant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& *rixantur*. 7.

E *Crapula*
oritur
Lascivia;
ex hac,
Vita libidinosa
inter *Fornicatores* 8.
& *Scorta*, 9.
Osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& *tripudiando*. 10.

CXIII.

Fortitudo.

Fortitude.

Fortitude 1.
is undaunted
in adversity,
and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty
in prosperity,
leaning
on her own Pillar, 3.
Constancy;
and being the same
in all things,
ready to undergo
both estates
with
an even mind.
She receiveth
the strokes
of misfortune
with the Shield 4.
of Sufferance;
and keepeth off
the Passions,
the enemies
of quietness
with the Sword 5.
of Valour.

Fortitudo 1.
impavida est
in adversis,
ut *Leo*, 2. & confidens;
at non tumida
in Secundis:
innixa
suo *Columini*, 3.
Constantiæ;
& eadem
in omnibus,
parata
ad utramq; *fortunam*
æquo animo
ferendam.
Clypeo 4.
Tolerantiæ
excipit
ictus
Infortunii;
&, *Gladio* 5.
Virtutis,
propellit
hostes
Euthymiæ,
Affectus.

CXIV.

Patientia.

Patience.

Patience 1. endureth
Calamities 2.
and Wrongs, 3. meekly
like a Lamb, 4.
as Gods Fatherly
chastisement. 5.

In the mean while
she leaneth upon the
Anchor of Hope, 6.
(as a Ship 7.
tossed by waves
in the Sea)
she prayeth to God 8.
weeping,
& expecteth the Sun 10.
after cloudy-weather 9.
suffering evils,
and hoping better
things.

On the contrary
the impatient person 11
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth against himself,
grumbleth like (12.
a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at the last he despaireth
and becometh
his own murtherer; 14
being full of rage he
desireth to revenge
wrongs.

Patientia 1. tolerat
Calamitates 2.
& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tranquam paternam
Dei ferulam. 5.
Interim innititur

Spei anchoræ, 6.
(ut *Navis* 7.
mari fluctuans)

Deo supplicat 8.
illacrumando,
& exspectat
post *Nubila*, 9.
Phœbum; 10.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.
Contra
Impatiens 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
in seipsum debacchatur,
obmurmurat (12.
ut *Canis*, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem desperat,

& fit *Autochir*: 14.
Injurias
vindicare cupit,
furibundus. Huma-

CXV.

Humanity. *Humanitas.*

Men **are made for one anothers** good, **therefore let them be** kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely in thy countenance; 1. **gentle and civil in thy** behaviour, & manners, 2. **affable and true-spoken with** thy mouth; 3.

Homines facti sunt ad mutua *commoda*; ergo sint *humani*.

Sis suavis, & amabilis, *Vultu*; 1. comis & urbanus, *Gestu* ac *Moribus*; 2. affabilis & verax, *Ore*; 3.

affecti-

affectionate and candid
in thy heart. 4.
So love,
and so shalt thou
be loved;
and there will be a
mutual friendship, 5.
as that of
Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle,
and wishing well
on both parts.
Froward men,
are hateful, testy,
unpleasant, contentious,
angry, 7.
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(rather Wolves
and Lyons, than Men)
and such as fall out
among themselves;
hereupon they fight
in a Duel. 9.
Envy, 10.
wishing ill to others,
pineth away her self.

candens & *candidus*
orde. 4.
Sic ama,
sic amaberis;

& fiet
mutua *Amiticia*, 5.

ceu *Turturum*, 6.
concors, mansueta,
& utrinq; benevola.

Morosi homines,
sunt odiosi, torvi,
illepidi, contentiosi,
iracundi, 7.
crudeles, 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis lupi & leones,
quam homines,)
& inter se discordes;
hinc confligunt

Duello. 9.
Invidia, 10.
aliis male cupiendo,
seipsam conficit.

CXVI.

Iuſtice. Iuſtitia.

Juſtice 1. is painted, ſitting on a ſquare Stone; 2. for ſhe ought to be immovable; with hoodwinked eyes; that ſhe may not reſpect perſons; ſtopping the left ear, 4. to be reſerved for the other party;

Holding in her right hand a Sword, 5. and a Bridle, 6.

Juſtitia 1. pingitur, ſedens in *lapide quadrato*: 2. nam debet eſſe immobilis; *obvelatis oculis*, 3. ad non reſpiciendum perſonas; *claudens aurem ſiniſtram*, 4. reſervandam alteri parti;

Dextera tenens *Gladium*, 5. & *Frænum*, 6.

to

to punish and restrain evil Men;

Besides a pair of ballances, 7. in the right scale 8. whereof, deserts, and in the left (9. rewards being put, are made even one with another, and so good Men are incited to vertue, as it were with Spurs, 10.

In Bargains, 11. let men deal candidly; let them stand to their Covenants & Promises; let that which is given one to keep, and that which is lent be restored; (12. let no man be pillaged, or hurt; 13. let every one have his own; these are the precepts of Justice.

Such things as these are forbidden in Gods 5 & 7 Commandments, and deservedly punished on ỹ Gallows and the Wheel. 14.

id puniendum
& coercendum Malos;
Præterea *Stateram*, 7.
cujus *dextra Lanci*, 8.
Merita,
Sinistræ, 9.
Præmia imposita,
ibi invicem
exæquantur,
atque ita Boni
ad virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus*, 10.
incitantur.
In *Contractibus*, 11.
candide agatur;
Pactis & *Promissis*
stetur;
Depositum, *Mutuum*,
reddantur;
nemo *expiletur*, 12.
aut *lædatur*; 13.
suum cuiq; tribuatur;
hæc sunt præcepta
Justitiæ.

Tal[illegible] exhibentur,
quinto & *septimo*
Die præcepto,
& merito
Cruce ac *Rota* 14.
puniuntur.

Libe-

CXVII.

Liberalitas.

Liberality.

Liberality, 1.
kæpeth a mean
about Riches,
which she honestly
sæketh, that she may
have somewhat
to bestow on them
that want; 2.
She cloatheth, 3.
nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
these with a
chearful countenance, 6.
and a winged Hand. 7.
She submitteth her
wealth 8. to her self,
not her self to it,
as the covetous man, 9.
doth, who hath, that he
may have, & is not the
owner, but the keeper of
his goods; & being unsa-
tiable, always scrapeth
together 10. w̄ his nails
Moreover he spareth,
and kæpeth,
Hoarding up 11. (have
that he may always
But the Prodigal, 12.
badly spendeth things
well gotten, and at the
last wanteth.

Liberalitas 1.
modum servat
circa *Divitias*,

quas honeste quærit,
ut habeat quod largia-
(tur
Egenis; 2.
Hos *vestit*, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.

Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Manu alata*. 7.
Opes 8.
sibi subjicit;
non se illis, ut *Avarus*, 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum suorum
non *Possessor est*
sed *Custos*;
&, insatiabilis,
semper *corradit* 10.
unguibus suis.
Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat:
At *Prodigus*, 12.
male dispersit
bene parta,
ac tandem eget.

The

CXVIII.

The Society betwixt Man and Wife. *Societas Conjugalis.*

118

Mariage
was appointed by God
in Paradise,
for mutual help,
and the Propagation
of man-kind.

A young-man (a single-man
being to be married,
should be furnished,
either with Wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able to
maintain a Family.

Matrimenium
a Deo est institutum
in Paradiso,
ad *mutuum Ajutorium*,
& *Propagationem*
generis humani.

Vir-juvenis (*cœlebs*)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sit
aut *Opibus*;
aut *Arte* & *Scientia*,
quæ sit,
de pane lucrando:
ut possit sustentare
Familiam

Then

Then he chooseth himself a Maid that is marriagable, (or a Widdow) whom he loveth; where nevertheless a greater regard is to be had of Vertue and Honesty, than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not betroth her to himself closely, but intreateth for her as a Woer, first to the Father 1. and then the Mother, 2. or the Guardians and Kinsfolks, by such as help to make the match. 3. When she is espoused to him he becometh y Bridegroom 4 and she the Bride, 5. and the contract is made y an Instrument of the Dowry 6. is written.

At the last the wedding is made, where they are joyned together by the Priest, 7. giving their Hands 8. one to another, and wedding Rings; 9. then they feast with the Witnesses that are invited.

After this, they are called Husband and Wife; when she is dead he becometh a Widdower.

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat: (benda
ubi tamen, major ratio ha-
Virtutis & Honestatis,
quàm *Formæ*
aut *Dotis.*

Post hæc,
non clam desponsat
sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut *Procus,*
apud *Patrem* 1.
& *Matrem,* 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos,*
per *Pronubos.* 3.

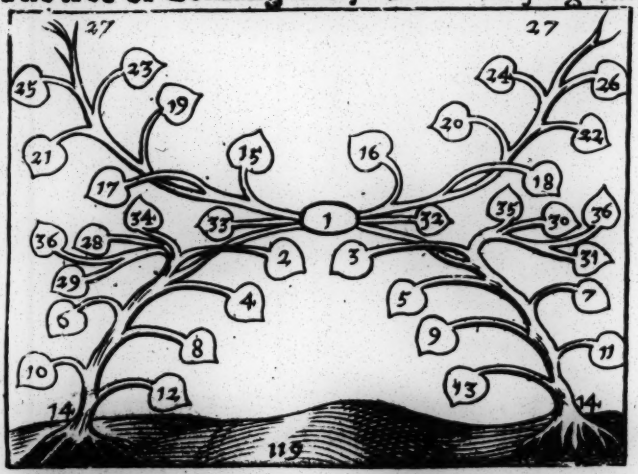
Eâ sibi desponsâ,
fit *Sponsus.* 4.
& ipsa, *Sponsa*; 5.
fiuntq; *Sponsalia*
& scribitur
Instrumentum dotale. 6.

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ,*
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote,* 7.
datis ultro citroq;
Manibus 8.
& *Anulis nuptialibus*; 9.
tùm epulantur
cum invitatis Testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor;
hâc mortuâ
ille fit *Viduus*

CXIX.

The tree of Conſanguinity. *Arbor Conſanguinitatis.*



In Conſanguinity **there touch** a man 1. **in** Lineal Aſcent, the Father (the Father in Law) 2. **and** the Mother (the Mother in Law,) 3. the Grand-father, 4. **&** the Grand-mother, 5. the great grand-father, 6 **and** the great grand-mother, 7. the great-great-grand-father, 8. the great-great grand-mother, 9. the great-great-grand-fathers Father, 10.

Hominem 1. (gunt,
Conſanguinitate attin-
in Linea Aſcendenti,
Pater
(Vitricus) 2.
& *Mater*
(Noverca) 3.
Avus, 4.
& *Avia,* 5.
Proavus 6.
& *Proavia,* 7.
Abavus 8.
& *Abavia,* 9.
Atavus 10.

the

the great-great grand-mothers Mother, 11.
the great-great-grand-fathers-grand-father, 12.
the great-great-grand-mothers-grand-mother. 13.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Anceſtors. 14 14.
In a Lineal deſcent, the ſon (the ſon in law) 15.
and the daughter (the daughter in Law, 16.)
the Nephew 17.
and the Neece, 18.
the Nephews Son 19.
& the Nephews daughter 20.
the Nephews Nephew 21.
and the Neeces Neece, 22.
the Nephews Nephews Son 23. the Neeces Neeces daughter, 24
the Nephews Nephews Nephew, 25. the Neeces Neeces Neece, 26. **Thoſe beyond theſe are called** Poſterity. 27.27.
In a Collateral Line are the Unkle by the fathers ſide 28. **and** the Aunt by the fathers ſide, 29. the Uncle by the Mothers ſide, 30. **and** the Aunt by the Mothers ſide, 31. the Brother 32 **and** the Siſter, 33.
the Brothers Son, 34.
the Siſters Son 35 & the coſin by the brother & ſiſter. 36

& *Atavia*, 11.

Tritavus 12.

& *Tritavia*; 13.
Ulterio res dicuntur *Majores*. 14. 14.
In *Linea Deſcendenti*,
Filius (*Privignus*) 15.

& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16.
Nepos 17.
& *Neptis*, 18.
Pronepos 19.
& *Proneptis*, 20.
Abnepos 21.
& *Abneptis*, 22.

Atnepos 23.
& *Atneptis*, 24.

Trinepos 25.
& *Trineptis*; 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur *Poſteri*. 27. 27.
In *Linea Collaterali*

ſunt *Patruus* 28.
& *Amita*, 29.
Avunculus 30.
& *Matertera*, 31.
Frater 32
& *Soror*, 33.
Patruelis 34.
Sobrinus, 35.
& *Amitinus*. 36. 36.

CXX.

Societas Parentalis.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Mar-

Married Persons,
(by ỳ blessing of God)
have issue,
and become Parents.

The Father 1. begetteth, and the Mother 2. beareth Sons 3. and Daughters, 4. (sometimes Twins.)

The Infant, 5.
is wraped in
Swadling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is suckled by the Mother with her Breasts, 8.
and fed with Pap. 9.

Afterwards
it learneth to go by
a Standing-stool, 10.
playeth with Ratties, 11.
and beginneth to speak.

As it beginneth to grow older, it is accustomed to Piety 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chastised 14.
if it be not dutiful.

Children owe to Parents Reverence,
and Service

The Father maintaineth his Children by taking Pains. 15.

Conjuges, suscipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)
Sobolem (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes.*

Pater 1. generat,
& *Mater* 2.
parit *Filios* 3.
& *Filias*, 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos.*)

Infans 5.
involvitur
Fasciis, 6.
reponitur in *Cunas.* 7.
a matre
lactatur *Uberibus*, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis.* 9.

Deinde,
incedere discit
Sæpe stro, 10.
ludit *crepundiis*, 11.
& fari incipit.

Crescente ætate,

ietati 12.
& *Labori* 13. adsuescit,
& castigatur 14.
si non sit morigerus.

Liberi debent
Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.

Pater,
sustentat Liberos,
laborando. 15. *Socie-*

CXXI.

Societas herilis.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.

The Master (the good-man of the House) 1. hath Men-servants; 2. the Mistris (the good-wife of the House) 3. Maidens. 4.

They appoint these their Work, 6. and divide them their Tasks; 5. which are faithfully to be done by them without Murmuring, and losse; for which their Wages, and Meat and Drink is allowed them.

A Servant was heretofore a Slave, over whom the Master had power of life and death.

At this day the poorer sort serve in a free manner, being hired for wages.

Herus (Pater familias) 1. habet *Famulos (Servos)* 2. *Hera (Mater familias)* 3. *Ancillas.* 4.

Illi mandant his *Opera,* 6. & distribuunt *Laborum pensa;* 5. quæ ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda, sine Murmure & Dispendio; pro quo præbetur ipsis, *Merces* & *Alimonia,*

Servus olim erat *Mancipium,* in quem Vitæ & necis Domino potestas fuit: ‡ Hodie Serviunt libere paupériores, mercede conducti.

CXXII.

A City. *Urbs.*

Of many Houſes is made a Village, 1.
Or a Town,
Or a City, 2.

That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall, 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks 5.
and Palliſadoes. 6.

Within the walls is the void Place; 7.

Ex multis Domibus
fit *Pagus*, 1.
vel *Opidum*,
vel *Urbs*. 2.

Iſtud & hæc
muniuntur & cinguntur
Mœnibus (*muro*) 3.
Vallo, 4.
Aggeribus 5.
& *Vallis*. 6.

Intra muros,
eſt *Pomœrium*; 7.

with-

without,
the Ditch. 8.
In the walls
are Fortresses, 9.
and Towers, 10.
Watch-towers, 11.
are upon
the higher places.
The entrance into
the City, is made
out of the Suburbs, 12.
through the Gate, 13.
over the Bridg. 14.
The Gate hath
a Percullis, 15.
a Draw-bridg, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks,
and Bolts,
as also
Barrs, 18.
In the Suburbs
are Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houses,
and also
Burying-places. 21.

extra,
Fossa. 8.
In mœnibus,
sunt *Propugnacula* 9.
& *Turres*; 10.
Specula, 11.
existant
in editioribus locis.
In Urbem
ingressus fit,
ex *Suburbio*, 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
super *Pontem*. 14.
Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem versatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Claustra,
& *Repagula*,
ut &
Vectes. 18.
In Suburbiis
sunt *Horti*, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut &
Cœmeteria. 21.

The

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a City. *Interiora Urbis.*

Within a City are Streets, 1. **paved with ſtones;** Market-places, 2. **(in ſome places with** *Galleries*) 3. **and** narrow Lanes, 4.

The publick buildings are in the middle of the the Church, 5. **(City,** the School, 6. the Guild-hall, 7. the Exchange. 8.

Intra Urbem ſunt *Platea* (Vici) 1. lapidibus ſtratæ; *Fora*, 2. (alicubi cum *Porticibus* 3.) & *Angiporti*. 4.

Publica ædificia ſunt in medio Urbis, *Templum*, 5. *Schola*, 6. *Curia*, 7. *Domus Mercaturæ*; 8.

About

About the Walls,
and the Gates,
are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Inns,
Ale-houſes,
Cook-ſhops, 11.
the Play-houſe, 12.
and the Spitle; 13.
In the by-places
are houſes of Office, 14.
and the Priſon. 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens
dwelling, 17.
In the Streets
are Wells. 18.
The River 19.
or Beck
running about the City,
ſerveth
to waſh away the filth.
The Tower 20.
ſtandeth in the higheſt
part of the City.

Circa Mœnia,
& Portas,
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diverſoria,
Popinæ,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.
Theatrum, 12.
Noſodochium; 13.
In receſſibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 15.
& *Cuſtodia* (Carcer) 15.
In Turre primaria
eſt *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio
Vigilum. 17.
In Plateis
ſunt *Putei*. 18.
Fluvius, 19.
vel *Rivus*,
Urbem interfluens,
inſervit
ſordibus eluendis.
Arx 20.
exſtat
in ſummo Urbis,

Judg-

CXXIV.

Judicium.

Iudgement.

The best Law is a quiet agreement, made either by themselves, (is betwixt whom the sute or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed they come into ye Court, (heretofore they judg'd in the Market-place, at this day in the Moot-in wch the Judg, 2. (hall) sitteth wth his Assessors, 3 the Clerk 4. (writing. taking their votes in

The Plantiff 5. accuseth the Defendant, 6. & produceth witnesses; 7. against him.

The Defen' excuseth himself by a counsellor, 8 whom the Plantiffs Counsellor 9. contradicts

Then the Judge pronounceth Sentence, acquitting ye innocent, and condemning him that is guilty (fine, to a punishment, or a or torment.

Optimum *Jus* est placida *conventio*, acta, vel ab ipsis, inter quos Lis est, vel ab *Arbitro*.

Hæc si non procedit, venitur in *Forum*, 1. olim judicabant in Foro, hodie in *Prætorio*) cui præsidet *Judex* [Præ-cum *Assessoribus*; 3.(tor] 2 *Dicographus*, 4. Vota calamo excipit.

Actor 5. accusat *Reum*, 6. & producit *Testes* 7. contra illum.

Reus excusat se per *Advocatum*; 8. cui contradicit Actoris *Procurator*. 9.

Tum *Judex* *Sententiam* pronunciat, absolvens *insontem*, & damnans *sontem* ad Pœnam, vel *Mul-* (ctam, vel ad *Supplicium*.

The

CXXV.

The Tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Maleficorum.

Malefactors 1.
are brought from the
Priſon; 3. (where they
are wont to be tortured)
by Sergeants, 2.
or dragd with a horſe, 15
to ỹ place of Execution.
Theeves 4.
are hanged
by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.
Whore-maſters
are beheaded; 7.

Malefici 1.
per *Lictores*, 2.
e *Carcere*, 3.
(ubi torqueri ſolent)
producuntur,
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.
Fures 4.
in *Patibulo* 5.
ſuſpenduntur
a *Carnifice*; 6.
Mœchi
decollantur:

Mur-

Murtherers
and Robbers
are either laid upon
a Wheel, 8.
having their legs broken
or fastned upon a stake. 9
Witches
are burnt in
a great Fire. 10.
Some before they be
executed, have their
tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand 13.
cut off upon a Block, 12.
or are burnt
with Pincers. 14.
They that have their
life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16
are strapadoed, 17.
are set upon a wooden-
horse, 18. (19.
have their ears cut off,
are whipped, 20.
are branded,
are banished.
are condemned
to the galleys, (sonment,
or to perpetual impri-
Traytors are pul ed in
pieces with 4 horses,

Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel *crurifragio plexi*
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
vel *Palo* infiguntur; 9.

Striges (Lamiæ)
super *Rogum* 10.
cremantur.
Quidam (siciantur
antequam supplicio af-
elinguantur, 11.
aut super *Cippum* 12.
Manu plectuntur, 13.
aut *Forcipibus* 14.
uruntur.
Vita donati,
Numellis constringun-
(tur, 16.
luxantur, 17.
Equuleo imponun-
tur, 18.
Auribus truncantur, 19.
Virgis cæduntur, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad *triremes*, (petuum.
vel ad Carcerem per-
Perduelles
quadrigis discerpuntur.

Mer-

CXXVI.

Mercatura.

Merchandizing.

Wares

Wares (places, brought from other are either exchanged in an Exchange, 1. or exposed to sale in Warehouses, 2. and they are sold for Money, 3. being either measured with an Eln, 4. or weighed in a pair of Ballances. 5.

Shop-keepers, 6. Pedlars, 7. and Brokers, 8. would also be called Merchants. 9.

The Seller braggeth of a thing that is to be sold, and setteth ỹ rate of it, and how much it may be sold for.

The Buyer 10. cheapneth, and offereth the price.

If any one bid against him, 11. the thing is delivered to him that promiseth the most.

Merces aliunde allatæ, in *domo commerciorum* vel commutantur, vel venum exponuntur in *Tabernis mercimonio-* & venduntur *(rum.* pro *pecunia* (moneta) vel mensuratæ *Ulna*, 4. vel ponderatæ *Libra*. 5.

Tabernarii, 6. *Circumforanei*, 7. & *Scrutarii*, 8. etiam volunt dici *Mercatores*. 9.

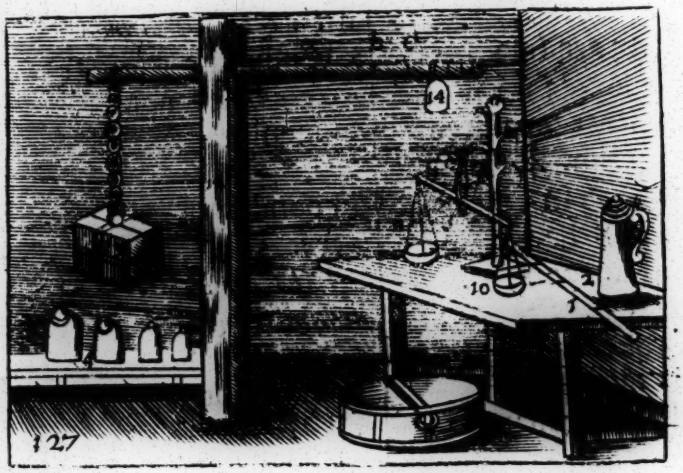
Venditor ostentat rem promercalem, & indicat pretium, quanti liceat.

Emptor 10. licitatur, & pretium offert.

Si quis *contradicetur*, 11. ei res addicitur, qui plurimum pollicetur.

CXXVII.

Menſuræ & Pondera.



Meaſures and Weights.

We measure things y hang together with an liquid things (Eln, 1.
with a Gallon, 2.
and dry things by
a two-bushel measure. 3.

We try the heavines of things by Weights 4.
and Ballances. 5.

In this is first
the Beam; 6.
in the midst whereof is
a little Axle-tree, 7.
above,
the cheeks, & the hole, 8.
in which the Needle 9.
moveth it self to & fro;
on both sides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by
little Cords. 11.

The Brasiers ballance,
weigheth things, (12
by hanging them
on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight 14.
opposite to them,
wch in a, weigheth just
as much as the thing;
in b, twice so much;
in c, thrice so much, &c.

Res continuas
metimur *Ulna*, 1.
Liquidas,
Cohgio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno. 3.

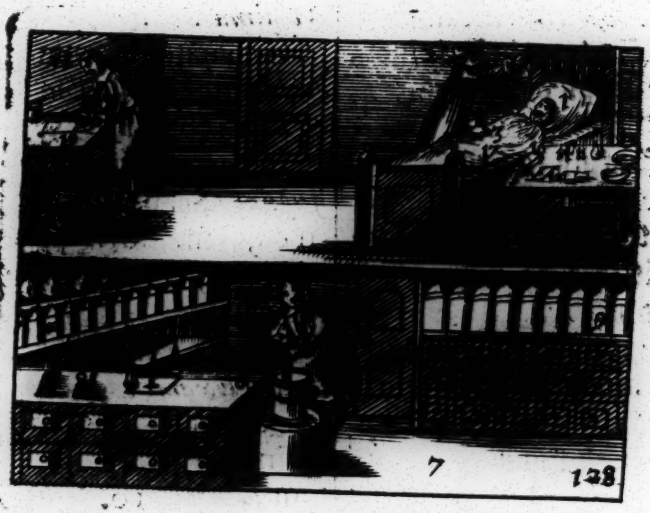
Gravitatem rerum
experimur *Ponderibus*, 4.
& *Libra* (bilance) 5.

In hac, primo est
Jugum (Scapus) 6.
in cujus medio
Axiculus, 7.
superius
Trutina & *agina*, 8.
in qua *Examen* 9.
sese agitat;
utrinq;
sunt *Lances*, 10.
pendentes
Funiculis. 11.

Statera 12.
ponderat res,
suspenden do illas
Inco, 13.
& *Pondus*, 14.
ex opposito,
quod in *a*,
æquiponderat rei,
in *b*, bis tantum,
in *c*, ter, &c.

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.



Physick.

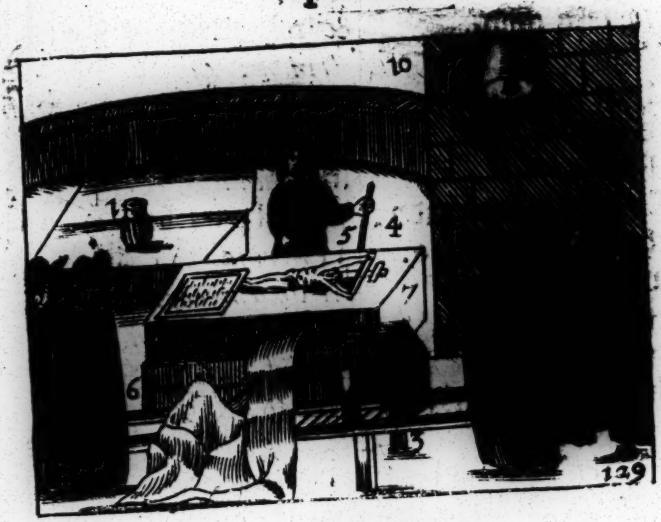
The

The Patient, 1. (2.
ſendeth for a Phyſician,
who feeleth
his Pulſe, 3.
and looketh upon
his Water, 4.
and then preſcribeth
a Receipt
in a Bill 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary 6.
in an Apothecaries
ſhop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots 10.
And it is either
a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.
Diet
and Prayer, 16.
is the beſt Phyſick.
The Chirurgion 18.
cureth Wounds 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaiſters. 19.

Ægrotnas, 1.
accerſit *Medicum* 2.
qui tangit
ipſius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inſpicit
Urinam, 4.
tum præſcribit
Medicamentum
in *Schedula* 5.
Iſtud paratur
a *Pharmacopæo* 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
in *Capſulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis* 10.
adſervantur.
Eſtq;
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
vel *Paſtilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*. 15.
Diæta
& *Oratio*, 16.
eſt optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus 18.
curat *Vulnera* 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Splenijs (*emplaſtris*.) 19.

CXXIX.

Sepultura.



A Burial.

Dead

Dead folks (ed, heretofore were burn- and their aſhes put into an Urn. 1,

We encloſe our dead Folks, in a Coffin, 2. lay them upon a Bier, 3. and ſee they be carried out in a Funeral-pomp towards the Church- where they are (ya d, 4. laid into the Grave, 6. by the Bearers 5. and are interred; this is covered with a Grave-ſtone 7. and is adorned with Tombs, 8. and Epitaphs. 9.

As the Corps go along, Pſalms are ſung, and the Bells are rung. 10.

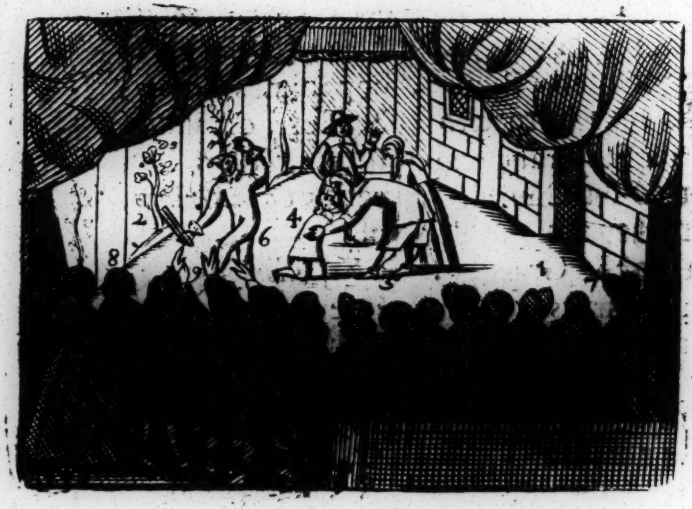
Defuncti olim cremabantur, & Cineres in *Urna* 1. recondebantur.

Nos includimus noſtros *demortuos*, *Loculo* (*Capulo*) 2. imponimus *Feretro*, 3. & efferri curamus *Pompa funebri* verſus *Cœmeterium*, 4. ubi a *Veſpillonibus* 5. inferuntur *Sepulchro*, 6. & humantur; hoc, *Cippo* 7. tegitur, & *Monumentis* 8. ac *Epitaphiis* 9. ornatur.

Funere prodeunte, cantantur *Hymni*, & *Campanæ* 10. pulſantur.

CXXX.

Ludus Scenicus.



A Stage-Play.

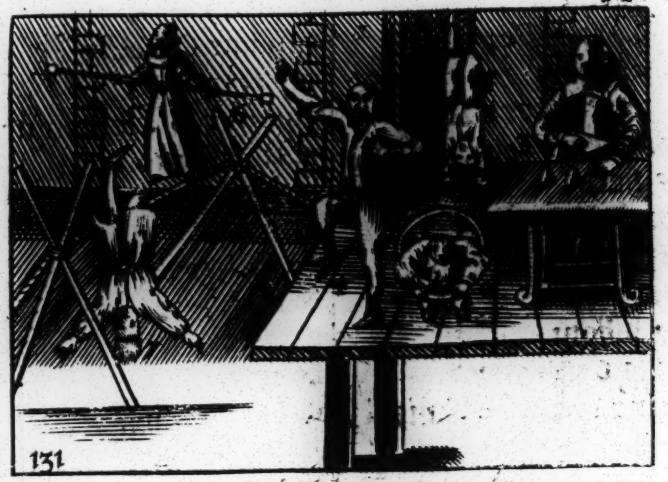
In a Play-houſe, 1.
which is trimmed with
Hangings, 2.
and covered with
Curtains, 3.
Comedies,
and Tragedies
are acted,
wherein memorable
things are repreſented;
as here,
the Hiſtory
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom
he is entertained,
being returned home.
The Players
act
being in diſguiſe;
the Fool, 6.
maketh Jeſts.
The chief of the
Spectators ſit in
the Gallery, 7.
the common ſort
ſtand on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands
if any thing
pleaſe them.

In *Theatro*, 1.
(quod veſtitur
Tapetibus, 2.

& *Sipariis* 3.
tegitur)
aguntur *Comœdiæ*
vel *Tragœdiæ*,
quibus repræſentantur
res memorabiles;
ut hic,
Hiſtoria
de *Filio prodigo*, 4.
& *Patre*, 5. ipſius,
a quo
recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (*hiſtriones*)
agunt
perſonati;
Morio, 6.
dat Jocos.
Spectatorum
primarii,
ſedent in
Orcheſtra; 7.
Plebs ſtat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
ſi quid arridet.

CXXXI.

Præſtigiæ.



Sleights:

The Tumbler 1. maketh several Showes, by the nimbleness of his body, walking to and fro on his hands, leaping thorow a Hoop, 2. &c. Sometimes also he danceth 4. having on a vizzard.

The Jugler 3. sheweth sleights, out of a Purse.

The Rope-dancer, 5. goeth and danceth upon a Rope, holdeth a Poise, 6. in his hand; or hangeth himself by the hand or Foot, 7. &c.

Præstigiator 1. facit varia *Spectacula*, volubilitate corporis, deambulando *manibus*, saliendo per *Circulum*, 2. &c. Interdum etiam *tripudiat* 4. larvatus.

Agyrta 3. *Præstigias* facit, è *marsupio*.

Funambulus, 5. graditur & saltat per *funem*, tenens manu *Halterem*; 6. aut suspendit se *manu* vel *Pede*, 7. &c.

CXXXII.

Palæstra.

The Fencing-School.

Fencers.

Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords, 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-swords, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.
having balls at the point
(lest they wound one
another mortally,)
or with
two Edged-swords
and a Dagger 6.
together.
Wrastlers 7.
(among the Romans
in times past
were naked, and anoynted with Oyl) take
hold of one another,
and strive whether
can throw the other,
especially by tripping
up his Heels. 8.
Hood-winked fencers
fought with their fists
in a ridiculous strife,
to wit with their
eyes covered.

Pugiles
congrediuntur Duello,
in *Palæstra*, decertantes
vel *Gladiis*, 1.
vel *Hastilibus* 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semispathis*, 4.
vel *Ensibus* 5.
mucronem obligatis,
ne lethaliter lædant,
vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione* 6.
simul.
Luctatores 7.
(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti oleo)
prehendunt se invicem,
& annituntur,
uter alterum
prosternere possit,
præprimis
supplantando. 8.
Andabatæ 9.
pugnabant Pugnis,
ridiculo certamine,
nimirum
obvelatis oculis.

Ludus

CXXXIII.

Ludus Pilæ.

Tennis-Play.

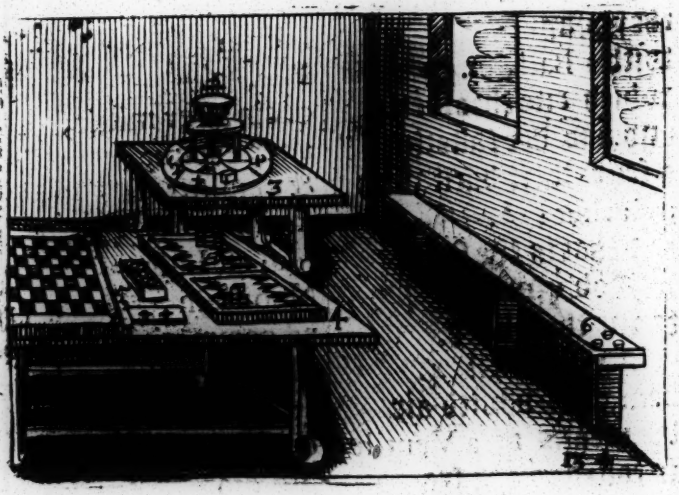
In a Tennis-Court, 1.
they play
with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth,
and another taketh,
& sendeth it back with
a Racket; 3.
and that is the sport
of Noble-men
to stir their body.

A wind-ball 4.
being filled with air
by means of a Ventile,
is tossed to and fro
with the Fist 5.
in the open air.

In *Sphæristerio*, 1.
luditur
Pila, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo; 3.
idq; est Lusus
Nobilium (ris.
ad commotionem corpo-
Follis (pila magna) 4.
aere distenta
ope *Epistomii*,
sub dio
Pugno 5.
reverberatur.

CXXXIV.

Ludus Aleæ.



Dice-Play.

We play with Dice 1. either they that throw the most take up all; or we throw them thorow a casting-Box 2. upon a Board 3. marked with Figures; and this is Dice-players game at casting Lots.

Men play by Luck and Skill at Tables in a pair of Tables, 4. and at Cards. 5.

We play at Chesse on a Chesse-board, 6. where only art beareth the sway.

The most ingenious Game, is the game at Chess, 7. wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battel.

Tesseris (talis) 1. ludimus, vel *Plisti olindam*; vel immittimus illas per *Fritillum* 2. in *Tabellam* 3. numeris notatam, idque est Ludus *Sortilegii Aleatorum.*

Sorte & Arte luditur *Calculis* in *alveo aleatorio*, 4. & *Chartis lusoriis.* 5.

Abaculis ludimus in *Abaco*, 6. ubi sola ars regnat

Ingeniosissimus ludus est, L. *Latrunculorum*, 7. quo veluti duo exercitus prælio confligunt.

CXXXV.

Cursus Certamina.

Races.

Boys

Boyes exercise themselves in running, either upon the Ice, 1. in Scrick-shooes, 2. where they are carried also upon Sleds; 3. or in the open field making a Line, 4. which, he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not run beyond it.

Foretofore Runners 5. ran betwixt Rails 6. to the Goal, 7. and he that touched it first, received the prize 8. from him that gave the prize. 9.

At this day Tilting, (or the quintain) is used, where a Hoop 11. is struck at with a Trunchion, 10. in stead of Horse-races, which are grown out of use.

Pueri exercent se cursu, sive super *Glaciem* 1. *Diabatris*, 2. ubi etiam vehuntur *Trahis*; 3. sive in campo designantes *Lineam*, 4. quam, qui vincere cupit, attingere, at non ultra procurrere, debet.

Olim decurrebant *Cursores* 5. inter *Cancellos* 6. ad *Metam*, 7. & qui primum contingebat eam, accipiebat *Brabeum* (*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeuta*. 9.

Hodie habentur *Hastiludia*, (ubi *Lancea* 10. petitur *Circulus* 11.) loco *Equiriorum* quæ in desuetudinem (abierunt.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles.

Boys-Sport.

Boyes
uſe to play either with
Bowling-ſtones; 1.
or throwing
a Bowl 2.
at Nine-pins; 3.
or ſtriking a Ball
thorow a Ring; 5.
with a Bandy; 4.
or ſcourging a Top 6.
with a Whip; 7.
or ſhooting with
a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow; 9.
or going upon
Stilts; 10.
or toſsing
and ſwinging
themſelves upon
a Merry-totter. 11.

Pueri
ludere ſolent,
vel *globis fictilibus*; 1.
vel jactantes
Globum 2.
ad *Conas*; 3.
vel *Sphærulam*,
Clava 4. mittentes
per *Annulum*; 5.
vel *Turbinem* 6.
Flagello 7.
verſantes;
vel *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu* 9.
jaculantes;
vel *Grallis* 10.
incedentes;
vel ſuper *Petaurum* 11.
ſe agitantes
& oſcillantes.

CXXXVII.

Regnum & Regio.

The Kingdom and the *Region*.

Many Cities
and Villages
make
a Region
and a Kingdom.
The King,
or Prince,
resideth
in the chief City; 1.
the Noblemen,
Lords,
and Earls,
dwell
in the Castles 2. that lie
round about it,
the Country-people
dwell in Villages. 3.
He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers 4
and High-roads, 5.
where
Portage
and Tollage
is exacted
of them
that Sail,
or Travel.

Multæ *Urbes*
& *Pagi*
faciunt
Regionem
& *Regnum*.
Rex,
aut *Princeps*,
sedet
in *Metropoli*; 1.
Nobiles,
Barones,
& *Comites*,
habitant
in circumjacentibus
Arcibus; 2.
Rustici
in *Pagis*. 3.
Juxta
Flumina navigabilia 4.
& *Vias Regias*, 5.
habet
sua *Telonia*,
ubi
a navigantibus
& iter-facientibus,
Portorium
& *Vectigal*
exigitur.

CXXXVIII.

Regal Majesty. *Regia Majestas.*

The King, 1.
sitteth on his Throne 2.
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit, 3.
crowned w̄ a Diadem 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended with a
company of Courtiers.
The chief
amongst these, are
the Chancellor 6.
with the Counsellors

Rex, 1.
in splendore regio,
sedet in suo *Solio*, 2.
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate* 4.
tenens manu
Sceptrum, 5.
stipatus
frequentia *Aulicorum*
Inter hos,
primarii sunt,
Cancellarius 6.
cum *Consiliariis*

and

and Secretaries,
the Lord Marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the high Chamberlain, 12
& ȳ Mast. of the Horse. 13

There are subordinate to these,
the Noble Courtiers, 14
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendants.

He solemnly giveth audience to the Ambassadors of forein Princes.

He sendeth (18.
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treasurers,
and Ambassadors
to other places
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions ever
& anon by the Posts. 19.

The Fool
causeth laughter
by his toysom actions.

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ-Magister, 8.
Pocillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magister*, 13.

His subordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubicularijs*,
& *Curſoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio*.

Legatis Exterorum 18.
præbet aures
solenniter.

Aliorsum ablegat
Vicarios suos
Administratores,
Præfectos, *Quæstores*,
& *Legatos*,
quibus subinde mittit
Mandata nova
per *Veredarios*. 19.

Morio 20.
ludicris actionibus
risum movet.

The

CXXXIX.

The Souldier. *Miles.*

If we be to make war Souldiers are listed. 1.
Their Arms are,
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a Crest)
and the Armour,
whose parts are
a Collar, 3.
a Brest-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.

Si bellandum est,
scribuntur *Milites*. 1.
Horum *Arma* sunt,
Galea (Cassis) 2.
(quæ ornatur
Crista)
& *Armatura*,
cujus partes,
Torquis ferreus, 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Lorica* 8.
& *Scuto* (Clypeo) 9.

these

these are the defensive Arms.

The offensive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion; 12.
which are put up into a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt, 15
(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two hand Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.

In these is
the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back 23 & the Edge 24

The other weapons are
a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
in which is
the Haft, 27. & the Head, 28.
a Club, 29.
and a Whirlebat. 30.

They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
which are charged with bullets. 33
out of a bullet-bag, 34
and with Gun-powder
out of a Bandalier. 35.

hæc sunt Arma defensiva.

Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10,
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces*, 12.

qui *Vaginâ* 13
reconduntur,
& *Cingulo*, 14.
vel *Baltheo*, 15 accinguntur;
(*Fascia militaris* 16
inservit ornatui)
Romphæa 17.
& *Pugio*. 18.

In his est
Manubrium, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum* 21
Cuspidatum, 22,
in medio
Dorsum, 23 & *Acies*. 24

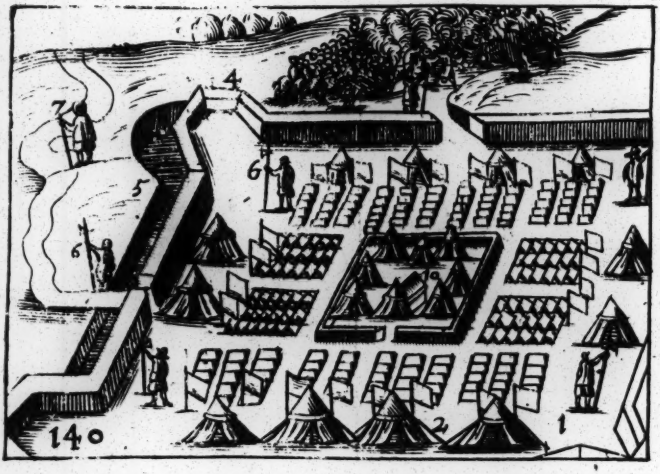
Reliqua arma sunt,
Hasta 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
in quibus
Hastil 27 & *Mucro*, 28.
Clava, 29
& *Cæstus*. 30.

Eminus pugnatur
Bombardis (Sclopetis) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis* 33.
è *Theca bombardariâ*, 34
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *Pixide pulverariâ*, 35.

Castra

CXL.

Caſtra.



The Camps.

When a Deſign is undertaken,
the Camp 1.
is pitched,
and the Tents
(of Canvas 2.
or Straw 3.)
are faſtned with ſtakes,
and they entrench them about, for ſecurities with Bulworks, 4. (ſake,
and Ditches; 5.
Sentinels 6.
are alſo ſet,
and Scouts 7.
are ſent out.
Sallyings-out 8.
are made
for forrage
and plunder-ſake,
where they often cope with the Enemy 9.
in skirmiſhing.
The Lord Generals Pavilion
is in the midſt
of the Camp:

Expeditione ſuſcepta,
Caſtra 1.
locantur,
& *Tentoria*
paxillis figuntur,
& *Linteis* 2.
vel *Stramentis*; 3.
eaque circumdant,
ſecuritatis gratia,
Aggeribus 4.
& *Foſſis*; 5.
conſtituuntur etiam
Excubiæ, 6.
& emittuntur
Exploratores. 7.
Pabulationis
& prædæ cauſa,
fiunt
Excurſiones, 8.
ubi ſæpius
cum *Hoſtibus* 9.
velitando confligitur.
Tentorium
ſummi Imperatoris, 10.
eſt in medio
Caſtrorum.

CXLI.

The Army, and the Fight.

Acies & Prælium.

When the Battel is to be fought, (order, the Army is set in and divided into the Front, 1. the Rere, 2. and the Wings. 3. The Foot 4. are intermixed with the Horse 5. That is divided into Companies, this into Troops.

Quando *pugna* committenda est, instruitur *Acies*, & dividitur in *Frontem*, 1. *Tergum*, 2. & *Alas* (*Cornua.*) 3. *Peditatus* 4. intermiscetur *Equitatui*. 5. Ille, distinguitur in *Centurias*; hic, in *Turmas*.

These

These carry Banners; 6.
these Flags 7.
in the midst of them
Their Officers are,
Corporals,
Ensignes,
Lieutenants,
Captains, 8
Commanders of the horse, 9.
Lieutenant Collonels.
Collonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers 10.
and the Drumslades 11.
as also the Trumpeters 12
call to Arms,
and enflame the Souldier.
At the first onset
the Muskets, 13
and Ordinance 14,
are shot off.
After words
they fight 15.
hand to hand with
Pikes and Swords.
They that are
overcome are slain, 16.
or taken prisoners,
or run away. 17.
They that are for the
reserve. 18.
come upon them
out of their places
where they lay in wait.
The Carriages are 19
plundred.

thæ, in medio ferunt
Vexilla; 6.
hæ, *Labara*. 7.
Eorum Præfecti sunt,
Decuriones,
Signiferi,
Vexarii,
Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& omnium summus
Imperator.
Tympanistæ 10.
& *Tympanotribæ* 11.
ut & *Tubicines* 12.
ad arma vocant
& militem inflammant.
Primo conflictu,
exploduntur
Bombardæ 13
& *Tormenta*. 14.
Postea
cominùs pugnatur 15.
Hastis & *Gladiis*.

Victi,
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt*. 17
Succenturiati, 18.
supervenient
ex *insidiis*.

Impedimenta 19.
spoliantur.

CXLII.

Pugna Navalis.

The Sea-Fight.

A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when
huge Ships,
like Caſtles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or ſhatter one another
with their Ordnance 2.
and ſo being
bored thorow,
they drink in their
own deſtruction,
and are Sunk; 3.
Or, when
they are ſet on fire,
and either
by the firing
of Gun-powder, 4.
men are blown up
into the air,
or are burnt
in the midſt
of the waters,
or elſe
leaping into the Sea
are drowned. (away 5
A Ship that flieth
is overtaken by thoſe
that purſue her, 6.
and is taken.

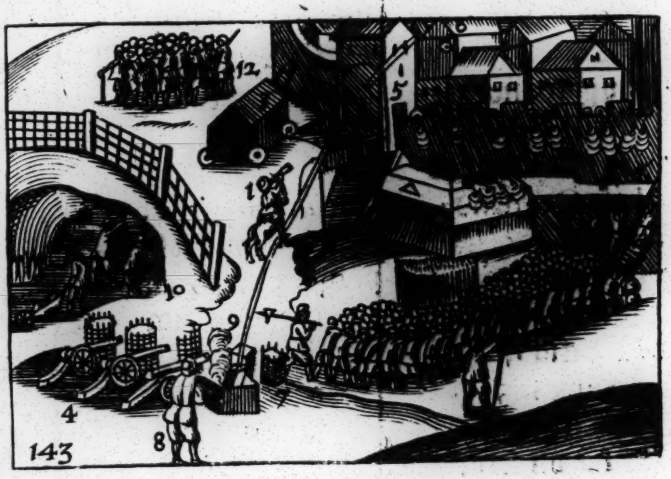
Navale prælium.
erribile eſt,
ium
ingentes *Naves*,
veluti *Arces*,
concurrunt
oſtris, 1.

ut *Tormentis* 2.
e invicem quaſſant,
q; ita perforatæ,
erniciem ſuam
mbibunt,
& ſubmerguntur; 3.
Aut, quum
gne corripiuntur,
& vel
ex incendio
ulveris tormentarii, 4.
omines
in aerim ejiciuntur,
vel in mediis aquis
xuruntur,
vel etiam
in mare diſſilientes
ffocantur.

Navis fugitiva 5.
ab *inſequentibus* 6.
ntercipitur
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The beſieging of a City. *Obſidium Urbis.*



A City that is like to endure a Siege, is firſt Summoned by a Trumpeter, 1. and perſwaded to Yield.

Which if it refuſe to do, it is aſſaulted by the Beſiegers, and taken by Storm:

Either by climbing over the Walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs *obſidionem* paſſura, primum provocatur per *Tubicinem*, 1. & invitatur ad *Deditionem*.

Quod facere ſi abnuat, oppugnatur ab obſidentibus, & occupatur:

Vel muros per *Scalas* 2. tranſcendendo,

or breaking them down
w̃ Battering-engines, 3.
or demolishing them
with great-Guns, 4.
or breaking thorow the Gates
with a Petar; 5.
or casting Granadoes 6.
out of Morter-pieces 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
who lie behind
Leagure-Baskets; 9.
or overthrowing it
with Mines
by Pyoneers. 10.

aut *Arietibus* 3.
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis* 4.
demoliendo;
vel Portas
Exoſtra 5.
dirumpendo; (6.
vel *Globos tormentarios*,
è *Mortariis* (baliſtis) 7.
per *Baliſtarios*, 8.
(qui poſt *Gerras* 9.
latitant) in Urbem
ejaculando;
vel eam
per *Foſſores* 10.
Cuniculis ſubvertendo.

They that are beſieged
defend themſelves from
the Walls, 11.
with fire,
and ſtones, &c.
or break out by force 12.

Obſeſſi
defendunt ſe
de *muris*, 11.
ignibus,
lapidibus, &c.
aut *erumpunt*. 12.

A City
that is taken by Storm,
is plundered,
deſtroyed,
and ſometimes laid
even with the ground.

Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum ſolo
æquatur.

CXLIV.

Religion. *Religio.*

Godlineſs, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worſhippeth God 4.
devoutly,
the knowledg of God being drawn,
either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the Work commendeth the work-Maſter,)
or from the
Book of Scripture; 3.
the meditateth upon his Commandments conteined.

Pietas, 1.
Virtutum Regina,
hauſta
Notitia Dei,
vel
ex *Libro Naturæ*, 2.
(nam opus
commendat artificem)
vel
ex *Libro Scripturæ*,
colit Deum 4.
humiliter;
recolit Mandata ejus
comprehenſa

in

in the Decalogue; 5.
and treading reaſon
under foot,
that Barking Dog, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith 7.
and Aſſent to the
Word of God,
and calleth upon him, 8.
as a helper,
in adverſity.

Divine Services
are done
in the Church: 9.
in which are,
the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Veſtry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font. 16.

All Men perceive
that there is a God,
but all men do not
rightly know God.

Hence are
divers Religions, (ned
whereof IV. are reko-
ret as the chief.

Decalogo; 5.
& Rationem,

Canem oblatrantum, 6.
conculcans, *Fidem* 7.
& *Adſenſum* præbet
Verbo Dei,
eumq; *invocat*, 8.
ut Opitulatorem,
in adverſis.

Officia divina
fiunt
in *Templo*: 9.
in quo eſt,
Penetrale (Adytum) 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggeſtus, 13.
Subſellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptiſterium*. 16.

Deum eſſe,
ſentiunt omnes homi-
ſed non omnes (nes;
recte norunt Deum.

Hinc
diverſæ *Religiones*,
quarum primariæ IV.
adhuc numerantur.

CXLV.

Gentiliſm. *Gentiliſmus.*

The Gentiles **feigned to themſelves néer upon** XII M. Deities. **The chief of them were** Jupiter, 1. **Preſident & petty-God of Heaven;** Neptune, 2. **of the Sea;** Pluto, 3. **of Hell;** Mars, 4. **of War;** Apollo, 5. **of Arts;** Mercury, 6. **of Thæves; Merchants, and Eloquence;** Vulcan (Mulciber) **of Fire, and Smiths;** Æolus, **of Winds;**

Gentiles finxerunt ſibi prope XII M. *Numina.* Eorum præcipua erant, *Jupiter*, 1. Cœli; *Neptunus*, 2. Maris; *Pluto*, 3. Inferni; *Mars*, 4. Belli; *Apollo*, 5. Artium; *Mercurius*, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ; *Vulcanus* (*Mulciber*) Ignis & Fabrorum; *Æolus*, Ventorum Præſides & *Deaſtri*:

and

and the most obscene of all the rest Priapus.

They had also Womanly Deities: such as were Venus, 7. the Goddess of loves and pleasures, with her little son Cupid; Minerva (Pallas) with the nine Muses, of Arts; (weddings; Juno, of riches, and Vesta, of Chastity; Ceres, of Corn; Diana, of Hunting, and Fortune; and besides these Morbona, and Febris her self.

The Egyptians, instead of God worshipped all sorts of Beasts and Plants, & whatsoever they saw first in the morning.

The Philistines offered to Moloch, 9. their Children to be burnt alive.

The Indians 10. even at this day worship the Devil. 11.

& obscænissimus *Priapus*.

Habuerunt etiam Muliebria Numina: qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7. *Dea* (tum, amorum & Voluptacum filiolo *Cupidine*; 8. *Minerva* (*Pallas*) cum novem *Musis*, Artium; (ptiarum; *Juno*, Divitia rum & Nu*Vesta*, Castitatis; *Ceres*, Frumentorum; *Diana*, Venationum, & *Fortuna*;

quin & *Morbona*,

ac *Febris* ipsa

Ægyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus (rum, Animalium & Planta- & quicquid mane primum conspicabantur.

Philistæi offerebant *Molocho* (*Saturno*) 9. Infantes vivos cremandos.

Indi 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona*. 11.

Jn-

CXLVI.

Iudaism. *Judaismus.*

Yet the true Worship of the true God, remained with the Patriarchs, who lived before, & after ỹ Flood.

Amongst these, that seed of the woman, the Messias of ỹ world, was promised to Abraham, 1. the Founder of the Jews, the Father of them that believe; and he (being called away from the Gentiles) with his Posterity,

Verus tamen *Cultus* veri *Dei*, remansit apud *Patriarchas*, qui vixerunt ante, & post Diluvium.

Inter hos, *Abrahamo*, 1. *Judæorum* Conditori, Patri Credentium, promissus est, Semen illud Mulieris, Mundi *Messias*;

& ipse, avocatus a Gentilibus, cum Posteris,

being

being marked with the Sacrament of Circumcision, 2. made a peculiar People, and Church of God. Afterwards GOD gave his Law written with his own finger in Tables of Stone, 5. to his people, by Moses, 3. in Mount Sinai. 4.

Furthermore he ordained the eating of the Paschal Lamb; 6. and Sacrifices to be offered upon an Altar 7. by Priests, 8. and Incense; 9. and commanded a Tabernacle 10. with ỳ Ark of the Covenant; to be made; and besides a brazen Serpent 12. to be set up against the biting of Serpents in the wilderness.

All which things were Types of the Messias to come, whom the Jews yet look for.

Sacramento Circumcisionis notatus 2. singularem Populum & *Ecclesiam* Dei constituit.

Huic populo postea DEUS, per *Mosen*, 3. in monte *Sinai*, 4. *Legem* suam, scriptam digito suo in *Tabulis lapideis*, 5. exhibuit.

Porro ordinavit manducationem *Agni Paschalis*; 6. & *Sacrificia* in *Altari* 7. offerenda per *Sacerdotes*, 8. & *Suffitus*; 9. & jussit fieri *Tabernaculum* 10. cum *Arca Fœderis*; 11. præterea erigi *æneum Serpentem* 12. contra morsum Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia *Typi* erant venturi *Messiæ*, quem *Judæi* adhuc exspectant.

Christi-

CXLVII.

Christianity. *Christianismus.*

The only begotten eternal Son of God, 3. being promised to our first Parents in Paradise, at the last being conceived by the Holy Ghost, in the most Holy womb of the Virgin Mary 1. of the Royal House of David, and clad with humane flesh, came into the world at Bethlehem of Judæa, in the extreme poverty of a Stable, 2.

Unigenitus æternus *Dei Filius*, 3.

promissus *Protoplastis* in *Paradiso*, tandem, impleto tempore, conceptus per *Sa. Spiritum* in utero sanctissimo *Mariæ* 1. *Virginis* de domo regia *Davidis*, & indutus humana carne, *Bethlehemi Judæa*, in summa paupertate *Stabuli*, 2.

in

in ỹ fulnes of time, in the year of the world, 3970. but pure from all sin, & the name of Jesus, was given him, which signifieth a Saviour.

When he was sprinkled with holy Baptism, 4. (the Sacrament of the New Covenant) by John his fore-runner, 5. in Jordan, ỹ most sacred Mystery of the divine Trinity appeared by the Fathers voice 6. (whereby he testified that this was his Son) and the Holy Ghost in the shape of a Dove, 7. coming down from heaven.

From that time being the 30. year of his age unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifesting his Divinity; being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jews,

Anno Mundi 3970.
in mundum prodiit,
sed mundus
ab omni *peccato*,
eiq; impositum fuit
nomen *Jesu*, (*torem.*
quod significat *Salva-*

Hic, cum inbueretur
sacro *Baptismo*, 4.
(*Sacramento*
Novi Fœderis)
a *Johanne* præcursore
in *Jordane*, (suo 5.
apparuit sacratissimum
Mysterium
divinæ *Trinitatis*,
Patris voce 6.
(qua testabatur,
hunc esse *Filium* suum)
& *Spiritu Sancto*
in specie *Columbæ*, 7.
cœlitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore,
XXX. ætatis suæ anno,
Verbis
& Operibus,
præ se ferentibus
Divinitatem,
declaravit quis esset,
in annum usq; quartum,
a *Judæis*

because

because of his voluntary poverty.

He was at last taken by these (when he had first instituted the Mystical Supper 8. of his body and blood, for a Seal of the New Covenant, and the remembrance of himself) carried to the Judgement-Seat of Pilate, Governour of Cesarea, accused, and condemned, as an innocent Lamb; and being fastened upon a Cross, 9. he died, being sacrificed upon that Altar, for the sins of the world.

But when he had revived by his divine power, he arose again the third day out of the Grave, 10. and forty dayes after, being taken up from Mount Olivet 11. into Heaven 12.

nec agnitus nec exceptus
ob voluntariam pauper-
Ab his (tatem.
(quum prius instituisset

Cœnam mysticam 8.
Corporis & Sanguinis,
in Sigillum
novi Fœderis.
& sui recordationem)
captus tandem,
ad *tribunal Pilati*
Præfecti *Cæsarei*
raptus accusatus,
& damnatus est, *agnus*
innocentissimus;

actusq; in *Crucem*, 9.
in ara ista,
pro peccatis *mundi*
immolatus,
mortem subiit.
Sed tertia die,
quum revixisset
divina sua virtute,
resurrexit
è *Sepulcro*, 10.
& post dies XL,

de *Monte Oliveti* 11.
sublatus in *Cœlum* 12.

and

and returning thither
whence he came,
he vanished as it were
whilst the Apostles
gazed upon him. 13.
to whom he sent
his Holy Spirit 14.
from Heaven,
the tenth day
after his Ascension,
and them being filled
with this power,
into the world,
to preach of him;
being henceforth
to come again
to the last Judgment,
sitting in the mean
time at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding
for us.

From this Christ
we are called
Christians, (alone
and are saved in him

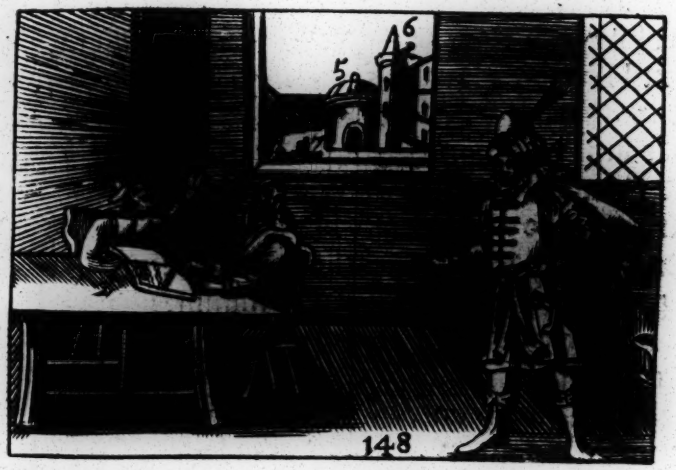
& eo rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspectantibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decima die
post *Adscensum* suum,
Spiritum Sanctum 14.
de Cœlo,
ipsos vero,
hac Virtute
impletos,
de se prædicaturos,
in Mundum,
misit;
olim rediturus
ad *Judicium extremum*,
interea sedens
ad *dextram Patris*,
& intercedens
pro nobis.

Ad hoc *Christo*
dicimur
Christiani,
in quo eo solo salvamur.

Maho-

CXLVIII.

Mahometiſm. *Mahometiſmus.*



Mahomet 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himſelf
a new Religion,
mixed
of Judaiſm,
Chriſtianity,
and Gentiliſm,
by the advice of
a Jew 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius;
ſigning

Mahomed 1.
homo bellator,
excogitabat ſibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam
ex *Judaiſmo*,
Chriſtianiſmo,
& *Gentiliſmo*,
conſilio
Judæi 2.
& *Monachi Ariani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*;
fingens,

while

whilst he had the fit of the falling sickness, that the Archangel Gabriel and the Holy Ghost talked with him, using a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat out of his ear.

His Followers refrain themselves from Wine;
are circumcised;
have many wives;
build Chappels, 5.
from the Steeples whereof they are called to holy Services,
not by Bells,
but by a Priest 6.
they wash themselves often; 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity;
they honour Christ,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
yet less than Mahomet;
they call their Law the Alcoran

dum laboraret *Epilepsia*,
secum colloqui (*lem*,
Archangelum Gabrie-
& *Spiritum Sanctum*,
adsuefaciens
Columbam, 4.
ut ex aure sua
escam peteret.
Assectæ ejus
abstinent se
a *Vino*;
circumciduntur;
sunt *Polygami*;
exstruunt *Sacella*, 5.
de quorum *Turriculis*,

non a *Campanis*
sed a *Sacerdote* 6.
ad sacra
convocantur;
sæpius se *abluunt*; 7.
negant
S S. Trinitatem;
Christum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium*,
sed ut magnum
Prophetam,
minorem tamen
Mahomete;
Legem suam
vocant *Alcoran*.

Gods

CXLIX.

Gods Providence. *Providentia Dei.*

Mens States,
are not to be attributed
to Fortune,
or Chance,
or the influence of the
Stars (Comets 1.
indeed are wont to
portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of *God* 2.
and to his
Governing Hand; 3.

Humanæ Sortes,
non tribuendæ ſunt
Fortunæ,
aut *Caſui,*
aut *Siderum Influxui,*
(*Cometæ* 1. quidem
ſolent nihil boni
portendere)
ſed providæ
Dei Oculo 2.
& ejuſdem
Manui Rectrici; 3.

even

even our ſights,
or overſights,
or even our Faults.
God
hath his Miniſters
and Angels, 4.
who accompany
a Man 5.
from his Birth,
as Guardians,
againſt wicked Spirits
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Wo be to the mad
wizzards and witches,
who give themſelves
to the Devil (being
encloſed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with Charms)
they dally with him,
and fall from God!
for they ſhall receive
their reward with him

etiam noſtræ *Prudentiæ*
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*.
Deus
habet *Miniſtros* ſuos
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui *Homini*, 5.
a nativitate ejus,
ſe aſſociant,
ut *Cuſtodes*, contra
Malignos Spiritus,
ſeu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei inſidias ſtruit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.
Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*,
qui Cacodæmoni
ſe dedunt,
(incluſi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt,
& a Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

CL.

The last Iudgment.

Iudicium Extremum.

For the last Day
shall come,
which shall raise
up the Dead 2.
with the sound of
a Trumpet 1.
and summon the quick
with them to the
Judgment-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing
in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.
When the Godly
and Elect 4.
shall enter into life
eternal into the place
of Bliss, and the new
Hierusalem; 5.
But the wicked
and the damned 6.
shall be thrust
into Hell 8.
with the Devils 7.
to be there tormented
for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies novissima,
quæ
Voce *Tubæ* 1.
Mortuos 2.
resuscitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Jesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis
in Nubibus) (nem
ad reddendam ratio-
omnium actorum.
Ubi *pii* (*justi*)
& *Electi* 4.
in Vitam æternam,
in locum *Beatitudinis*
& *novam Hierosolymam*
introibunt: (5.
Impii vero
& *Damnati* 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus* 7.
in *Gehennam* 8.
detrudentur,
ibi æternum
cruciandi.

Clauſula:

The Cloſe.

Thus thou hast seen in short all things that can be shewed, and hast learned the chief words of the English & Latine Tongue.

Go on now, and read other good Books diligently, and thou shalt become learned, wise, & Godly.

Remember these things; fear God, and call upon him, that he may bestow upon thee the Spirit of Wisdom,

Farewell.

Ita vidisti
summatim
Res omnes,
quæ ostendi poterunt,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & *Latinæ*
Linguæ.

Perge nunc,
& lege diligenter
alios bonos *Libros*,
ut fias *Doctus*,
Sapiens, & *Pius.*

Memento horum;
Deum time,
& invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritum Sapientiæ,

Vale!

A.

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